

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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"When wealth usurps the influence and the respect due to high station and mental endowments, the State is fast approaching to the last stages of degradation." —MARRY on the United States of America.

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## SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

**LLOYD'S FUND.**—In page 850, and the following, it was thought necessary, in consequence of the revived activity and increased boldness of the persons at the head of this self-erected corporation, to refer to the several parts of the Register, wherein observations had been made upon its nature, its conduct, and its tendency, and to add thereunto such further observations as the contemplated *new* measures of the uncharted and unlicensed body loudly called for. We have since seen, that those measures were persevered in, and we have some reason to fear, that they met with the countenance of but too many of the magistrates and the clergy. But, previous to any further comments upon the mode adopted by the Committee at Lloyd's for raising money upon the people, it will not be amiss to place upon record (in the words of their own proclamation, given from their Council-Chamber at Lloyd's on the 3d instant) the Declaration of their gracious intentions as to the manner, in which part, at least, of the amount of the money raised is intended to be employed. —**RESOLVED**, That a Vase of the value of 500*l.* ornamented with emblematical devices, and appropriate inscriptions, illustrative of the transcendent and heroic achievements of the late Lord Viscount Nelson, be presented to his relict Lady Viscountess Nelson. —**RESOLVED**, That a similar Vase be presented to the present Earl Nelson, of Trafalgar, to descend as an Heir Loom with the title so gloriously acquired. —**RESOLVED**, That a similar Vase be presented to Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, who after the death of the Commander in Chief in the hour of victory, so nobly completed the triumph of the day. —**RESOLVED**, That Vases of the value of 300*l.* each, with appropriate inscriptions, be presented to the Right Hon. Rear Admiral the Earl of Northesk and Sir R. J. Strachen, Bart. —**RESOLVED**, That Swords of the value of 100*l.* each, with appropriate inscriptions, be presented to the surviving Captains and Commanders of His Majesty's ships who shared in the dangers and glory of those memorable actions. —

**RESOLVED**, That the sum of 100*l.* be presented to each of the Lieutenants of His Majesty's navy, Captains of the Royal Marines, and other officers in the second class of His Majesty's proclamation for the distribution of Prize Money, who was severely wounded; and the sum of 50*l.* to each Officer of the same rank who was slightly wounded. —**RESOLVED**, That the sum of 50*l.* be presented to each of the Officers of the third class in His Majesty's proclamation for the distribution of Prize Money, who was severely wounded; and the sum of 30*l.* to each Officer of the same rank who was slightly wounded. —**RESOLVED**, That the sum of 40*l.* be presented to each of the Officers of the 4th class of His Majesty's proclamation for the distribution of Prize Money who was severely wounded; and the sum of 25*l.* to each Officer of the same rank who was slightly wounded; and that additional gratuities be hereafter voted to such Officers as may be disabled in consequence of their wounds. —**RESOLVED**, that the sum of 40*l.* be presented to every Seaman or Marine whose wounds may be attended with disability, or loss of limb; the sum of 20*l.* to each Seaman or Marine severely wounded; and the sum of 10*l.* to each Seaman or Marine slightly wounded. —**RESOLVED**, That relief be afforded to the Widows, Orphans, Parents, and Relatives, depending for support on the Captains, Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines, who fell in these glorious engagements, as soon as their respective situations shall be made known to the Committee. —**RESOLVED**, That letters be written to Lord Collingwood and Sir R. J. Strachen, requesting they will communicate the above Resolutions to the different ships under their command, and furnish the Committee with the names of the private Seamen and Marines killed and wounded, with such particulars as they can collect, respecting the Widows, Orphans, or other Relatives, who depended for support on the brave men who so gloriously fell in the cause of their country. —**RESOLVED**, That the sums contributed on

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"on the day of Thanksgiving be exclusively appropriated to the relief of the Seamen, Marines, and Volunteers wounded, and to the Widows, Orphans, and Relatives, of those killed, in His Majesty's service, and that a separate account be kept of the same."—Upon the palpable and gross impropriety of the people giving their money in order to constitute a Committee of fund-dealers and under-writers the national rewarders of military merit, enough has already been said; and, I am not, as many others are, of opinion that the impropriety is at all heightened by this Committee's taking upon them to expend the money in *Vases, Swords, or Medals*; for, I look upon them *full as fit* to determine upon "*emblematic devices, and appropriate inscriptions,*" as they are to make a distribution of bank notes to soldiers and sailors. But, here we find them, for the first time, openly promulgating their orders for carrying on, in a public capacity, a *correspondence with the commanders of His Majesty's Fleets*, and for requesting those commanders to make to them *reports relative to the state of the crews of the several ships under their command*. This is something new. It is, indeed, no more than another step in the same path they were before pursuing. It is a step perfectly natural; but, it would, one would think, tend to open the eyes of those, who have not heretofore perceived the point to which the rapidly increasing power of this dangerous institution must, if unchecked, finally lead. In a very early part of the discussions relative to this subject, I had occasion to remark, that the amount of a subscription made during the rebellion of 1745, and of another made during the American rebellion, were, respectively, lodged in the *hands of the Commanders in Chief, to be by them distributed*; and, that there was, in neither of those cases, any sitting Committee; any permanent Corporation, to receive reports from, to judge of the claims of, to distribute rewards amongst, and, of course, to be *looked up to* by, the army and the navy. The conduct of the subscribers upon those occasions, it was, at a very early period foreseen, would not be imitated by the fund-dealers and under-writers at Lloyd's. It was foreseen, that these gentlemen had not lighted their candle to hide it under a bushel; and, for the reasons hinted at, it was, indeed, evident, that they would, with all convenient speed, take care to cause it to be believed, both in the army and the fleet, that the part of the nation best affected towards them, the part of the nation most ready to acknowledge and reward their services, were

the fund-dealers, underwriters, and the like. But eager as, for the reasons alluded to, it was evident the Lloyd's men would be to endeavour to produce this persuasion, scarcely any one, I believe, suspected, that they would, so soon, at least, venture to transmit a request to the commanders of the fleets (commanders to whom they had just voted valuable presents) to "*communicate their resolutions to the different ships under their command*!"—Here they are, then, fairly entered on their career. They raise money upon the people, first by what is called a voluntary subscription and next by a general collection in the churches and chappels, throughout the kingdom, in consequence of circular letters by them addressed to the Magistrates, the Rectors, the Vicars, and the Curates; having raised the money, they award compensation for services and suffering, they confer badges of honour and marks of distinction; and, that they may not lose that gratitude, respect, and authority, which are inseparable from the exercise of such a power, they transmit their resolutions to the commanders of the fleets, and, dating them from the Coffee-house of Lloyd, request those commanders to "*communicate them to the different ships under their command*."—Is there any reflecting man, who does not entertain apprehensions for the consequences to which this may lead? Can there be any man, an enemy to innovation, who fears nothing from this, the most bold innovation that has, in this country, for more than a century been attempted?—Much as I have, at different times, already said upon the subject, I cannot refrain from taking a view of it, though at the evident hazard of wearying the reader, in another light or two in which it now presents itself.—And, first, I must observe, how much I was surprized, that, immediately after the Lloyd's men had proclaimed their intention of calling upon the Clergy for a general collection, the learned Society of Lincoln's Inn should, as it was notified in the news-papers, lend their chapel for the purpose. It must, surely, have appeared to some, at least, of that learned body, that, in a constitutional point of view, there was much of novelty, that, at the instance of Lloyd's Coffee-house, the Churches and the Clergy, and the Churchwardens should range themselves under its direction, and collect money from the people for purposes to be applied to the benefit of the state, though to be employed by other than royal or parliamentary authority; and, if such a proceeding be constitutional, I should be glad to know from any one of the mem-

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bers of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, for what other object, and to pass through what other hands, money might not, and may not, be, in the same manner, raised upon the people.—*Legally* considered, will any member of the learned Society of Lincoln's Inn say that this proceeding is justifiable? No collection for a public or even private purpose can be made *throughout the kingdom* by the Ministers and Churchwardens, in the Churches, or Chapels, without the authority of the King's Sign Manual, afterwards moulded into Letters Patent, and which Letters Patent, so issued out of Chancery, are stiled *Briefs*. The Society of Lincoln's Inn must well know, that the law imposes a great variety of regulations and checks on the various stages which the collection upon a Brief goes through; that it imposes also heavy penalties on omissions; that the Minister is to indorse the sum received, that the Churchwardens are to countersign it, that they are to pay over the money to the Patentees; and, that the Patentees, are, within a given time, to account for the sum, before a Master or the Register of the Court of Chancery. Now, I would ask any member of the learned body above-mentioned, how this course can be pursued towards a Committee at Lloyd's, who put themselves in motion without any authority of Sign Manual, Letters Patent, or liability to account? They are not a legal corporation, and who amongst them is to give a receipt to the collecting agent? Certainly, for private purposes, a practice has obtained of collecting in an individual Church without a Brief; as, in the instance of a charity school or hospital in the parish. But a *general* collection for a *general* purpose *throughout all England* cannot be made *legally* without the authority of Letters Patent. If this can be done by a suggestion and letters missive from Lloyd's Coffee-house, there will be not only an end of the necessity of Briefs; but, money may thus be raised for any purpose whatever; and, there can be no objection, other than those created by the mere private inclinations of the Ministers and Churchwardens, to a general collection throughout all England being made for the purpose of erecting a statue to Mr. Pitt, a purpose which, probably, the fund-dealers and underwriters at Lloyd's have *full as much at the bottom of their hearts* as the alleviating of the sufferings of wounded seamen.—What a field is here opened for the creating of opposite powers in the state! Those who heretofore had the guardianship of the rights of the crown and the liberties of the people, did not fail

to perceive how dangerous an instrument the Church might possibly be rendered as a channel for the collection of pecuniary means. And, therefore, they wisely provided such checks as were calculated to prevent such danger. But, if this proceeding of the Lloyd's men and their clerical co-operators be allowed to pass without any notice, and even without reproof, from some department or other of the state; if the ministers and churchwardens, who have acted upon these Letters Missive from Lloyd's Coffee-house, meet with nothing to convince them that they have acted wrong, here will be a precedent established for their raising money, in future, for whatever purpose they please, and for lodging it in the hands of whomsoever they please. There can be no reason why money should not be thus raised for the purpose of honouring and rewarding statesmen and their adherents as well as military and naval commanders and the men serving under them. No reason at all. And, what a source of mischief is here? The Church is thus, if this proceeding remain without censure from competent authority, liable to become, and, in all probability, will become, a great political engine, as fit and as likely to be used against the monarchy as for it. Suppose, for instance, that, amongst the circumstances of the approaching times, it were, in order to preserve the throne and the independence of the country, to become necessary, to curtail, by the amount of one half, or two thirds, the interest at present paid upon the funded debt of the nation. It is easy to conceive, that, in such a case, the fund-holders would endeavour to resist; and, considering how much more active and expert they are than the rest of the community, it is by no means difficult to foresee the use they would make of this newly-discovered mode of appealing to the people in support of their cause. Indeed, it is perfectly useless to suppose particular cases; for, that man's mind must be very barren, who does not perceive many out of the numerous ways in which this daring innovation tends to consequences of danger the most extensive to the stability of the throne and the peace of the realm.—I should like, too, to put it to the learned Society of Lincoln's Inn, whether it really be *lawful* for the Committee at Lloyd's, or any other self-created body, to collect money *even by voluntary contribution*, and though not in the Churches, or by means of general Letters Missive, for any public purpose whatever, and particularly for that of paying, or making presents to, the army or navy? I



put this question to that learned Society, and I am pretty confident they will not answer in the affirmative; for, that Society are, surely, not to be reminded of the prosecution, in the reign of Charles I. of the leaders of the CLERICAL-FUND. The professed and the real object of this fund, was, to *relieve the distresses and to reward the meritorious conduct* of the poorer clergy of the Church of England. To this end, a fund was formed, by voluntary subscription, for purchasing up and restoring to the Church, as much as might be of the property of which it had been plundered by the remorseless tyrant Henry and his selfish and impious favourites. Than this object, which, (to its great shame and its sorrow when too late) had been neglected by the government, under the reigns of Elizabeth and James, nothing, surely, could be, in itself more laudable; especially as the conditions attached to the enjoyment of every benefice so restored, were, a *foregoing of all pluralities*, and a *constant residence* upon the cure. Yet, the institution was unlawful; as such an information was filed against the leaders in it, by the King's Attorney General; their funds were confiscated to the use of the King; and their conduct was pronounced to be in contempt of the King and his laws, and hostile to his crown and dignity. Pray, then, tell me, any of you the members of the learned Society of Lincoln's Inn, whether, if it was unlawful thus to endeavour to make provision for the distressed; the half-starving, Clergy of the established Church, and, at the same time, to provide for the instruction of the people in the most important of all human concerns; if this was unlawful, tell me whether it be lawful for a self-created body at Lloyd's to form a fund for the relief and reward of the distresses and the meritorious conduct to be found in the army and navy?—But, in a *military* point of view; in its probable, and almost inevitable effects, upon the discipline of the army and navy, this new and self-erected board for the distribution of honours and rewards will, perhaps, be still more mischievous. It has already been observed, that it must greatly diminish that anxiety, which every soldier and sailor ought to feel to stand well with the king and his officers, and which is the soul of military discipline. To Lloyd's, and not to the throne, will the army and navy, in general, now look as to the fountain of honour and of reward; and thus are the people, by giving their money to Lloyd's, enabling a set of fund-dealers and underwriters to rival their Sovereign in those acts, which most adorn, and which are the

most useful to, his office. Flowing from such a source, and distributed upon such principles as the Lloyd's men will naturally adopt, and as, indeed, they have adopted, honours and rewards must create discontent and ill blood in the army and navy; for, is it likely, that those who have been wounded in a defeat or a repulse (frequently with every circumstance of severe suffering and meritorious conduct); is it likely that such men, who stand most in need of consolation, will be contented to see all the honours and rewards bestowed upon those, who have had the good fortune to share in some popular victory? Again, if this mode of honouring and rewarding the army and the navy be suffered much longer to exist, *when is it to stop?* Will not the army and the navy (for it must be extended to *both*, or the consequence is too evident to be pointed out), look, after *every* victory, to Lloyd's? If honours and rewards do not follow the engagement, will they not ask *the reason?* Will they not think themselves neglected? Will they not murmur? Whereunto all this leads, it is, surely, unnecessary to say!—At the end of these observations; after having, as I think, shewn that the institution and proceedings of the Committee at Lloyd's are unconstitutional, illegal, and greatly injurious to the discipline of the army and the navy, I am sorry to have to add, that, from the publications in the news-papers, it appears, that some, at least, of the magistrates and the clergy have given them their support; and, amongst the former, it is with peculiar regret I see the Mayors of OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE. They, at least, ought to have been better taught\*. It is satisfactory,

\* The notifications of these magistrates should be preserved. No one will object to this, who is not afraid to stand the test of time.—“TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF OXFORD.—I have this day received a communication from the Committee for managing the *Patriotic Fund*, suggesting the propriety of collections being made after divine service on the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving, in religious congregations of every description, for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell, and for those who were wounded, in contributing to the late glorious naval victories. The Committee have been induced to make this recommendation from a persuasion, that many persons, whom it may not suit to give sums for which they would chuse to set down their names as individual subscribers to this fund, would gladly avail



however, to learn, as we do from the *SUN* news-paper of the 6th instant, that, "at several of the churches and chapels in London no collection was made." The ministers and churchwardens of those churches and chapels knew their duty, and had the firmness to perform it, notwithstanding all the insinuations of the writers in the *SUN* and other prints of the same description. As far, too, as the lists have reached me, I

"themselves of such an opportunity, when every heart will swell with gratitude for national mercies, to unite the duties of patriotism with those of devotion, and contribute, according to their means, to the assistance of these meritorious objects. In conformity with the views of the Committee, I have notified this their wish to the ministers of the several parishes, and places of public worship, within this city; and, not doubting their readiness to adopt, and give it all possible effect, I think it right to make this public intimation, that collections will be received in all our churches and religious congregations on the ensuing General Thanksgiving Day, in aid of the Patriotic Fund. JOHN THORP, Mayor. Oxford, 28th of November, 1805."—He does not say, that the ministers had given their consent. It would be curious to know, whether the minister of the Church, at the principal seat of Church learning, obeyed the notification thus communicated.—The Mayor of Cambridge speaks thus.—"Cambridge, Dec. 2, 1805. TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.—In consequence of a wish expressed by some respectable persons, I hereby give notice, that there will be no illumination of this town on Thursday next, as was intended, it being hoped and recommended, that individuals will add the expence, which would thereby be incurred, to their intended subscription to the Patriotic Fund, for the relief of the widows and orphans of those sailors who fell in the cause of their king and country in the late glorious victory gained by the fleet under the late Lord Nelson, off Cape Trafalgar. JOHN MORTLOCK, Mayor."—Was there, I wonder, no Clergyman at Cambridge to remind this Mayor of the sharp reproof which was given to those, who reproached the woman with having wasted the precious ointment, when it might have been sold for so much money, and the price have been given to the poor? Was there no one of all the hundreds of Clergymen at Cambridge to remind Mr. MORTLOCK of this?

am pleased to observe, that, *this time*, very few indeed of either the nobility or the clergy (one only, that I have observed, of the ancient nobility) have delegated to the Lloyd's men the power of bestowing their property in largesses, thinking, probably, that they themselves are full as capable of distributing honours and rewards, and of selecting "appropriate inscriptions" for vases and swords; or, which is still more probable, and more praise-worthy, thinking, that the pleasing, the gracious, the love-inspiring, and the power-creating task of acting for the nation in this way belongs exclusively to their Sovereign, on the dignity and stability of whose throne *they* and *theirs*, in a peculiar manner, depend. It is a further satisfaction to perceive, that, the names of very few, if any, of His Majesty's ministers are to be seen in the Lloyd's List. They, or some of them, at least, *must* see the dangers to be apprehended from the institution and its proceedings; and, therefore, it is their duty to refrain from giving them their countenance; but, their duty, if what I have stated and inferred be not grossly erroneous, goes much farther, it being, upon this supposition, their bounden duty, not to discountenance merely, not only to check, but immediately, and with a resolute hand, to put an end to the proceedings and to put down the Committee, for which, as I have shewn from a precedent of unimpeached legality, and analogous to which many others might be cited, the King's Attorney General has ample authority.—Here the subject might, and, I hope, for ever, be dismissed; but, a remark or two upon the *title* of this FUND I am anxious to offer here, and the rather, because I do trust that this is the last time, that it will be necessary to mention it.—The astonishing effect which, during the French revolution was produced by an artful use of WORDS, and, in spite of the glaring contradiction in the acts, an inflexible perseverance in that use, have frequently been the subject of remark. Whereunto LIBERTY AND EQUALITY tended, we have long since seen; nor can we have forgotten that the "*Dons Patriotiques*" was a subscription for providing the means of withdrawing the army from its dependance upon the throne, and, thereby, of subverting that throne, and, eventually, dragging the sovereign and his family to the scaffold. The Parisian Committees did, too, call upon the people to contribute towards rewarding the "*defenseurs de la patrie*;" and, though I sincerely acquit the Lloyd's men of having, even in the smallest degree, adopted the disloyal views of those Committees, I cannot help being



not only struck with the similarity of terms adopted in the two countries, while, in my own behalf and in behalf of all those who think with me, I resent the insolence of those persons who have dared, as in the instance of the advertisement for a collection in the parish church of ST. GEORGE, SOUTHWARK, to insinuate, in a manner too intelligible to be misunderstood, that those only are *friends to their country* who encourage the raising of money to be transmitted to Lloyd's; that those only are *patriots*, who, being able, give part of their property to the "*Patriotic Fund*!" † Upon the mischiefs which must naturally result from thus di-

† "ST. GEORGE, SOUTHWARK.—THE  
" FRIENDS OF THEIR COUNTRY are  
" respectfully informed, that two Sermons  
" will be preached in the church of this  
" parish, on Sunday, the 8th day of Decem-  
" ber next, when collections will be made  
" in aid of the subscription at Lloyd's, for  
" the benefit of the widows, wives, and  
" children of those brave seamen who gal-  
" lantly fell, or were wounded, in the late  
" glorious engagements. That in the morn-  
" ing by the Rev. Robert Stevens, M. A.  
" Assistant Morning Preacher at St. James's  
" Church and Chapel, alternate Evening  
" Preacher at the Magdalen, and Chaplain  
" to the Lord Bishop of Dromore; and that  
" in the afternoon, by the Rev. Henry  
" Draper, D. D. of St. Edmond's Hall,  
" Oxford, Sunday Morning and Evening  
" Preacher at St. Antholin's, Watling-street,  
" and Lecturer of this Parish. Prayers will  
" begin at half past ten in the morning, and  
" at three in the afternoon. Thursday, 28th  
" Nov. 1805."—Here we have a striking  
instance of the evils, of the wild work, pro-  
ceeding from the *non-residence of the bene-  
ficed Clergy*. The living of this large parish  
is not half sufficient to maintain its Rector;  
if it had been, he would, in all probability,  
have been upon the spot, and, in that case,  
I may, I hope, confidently assert, that his  
wisdom, his well-known acquaintance with  
the laws of the realm, and particularly those  
relative to the Church, of which his pro-  
found learning and distinguished public spirit  
render him an ornament, would have pre-  
vented these proceedings.—N. B. The  
above is copied from a hand-bill, not having  
the *printer's name* upon it, so that, unless  
the persons, by whom it was published, look  
upon this preaching, praying, and collecting  
as a *trade*, and the Church as a *shop*, and  
can prove them to be such too, there is, in  
the publication, a direct violation of the law.

viding the people into *friends* and *no friends*  
of their country, it is unnecessary to remark;  
but, in rebutting the insinuation, thrown out  
in this particular instance, as well as in several  
publications in the news-papers (one of  
which was quoted in page 855), we may,  
without any want of charity, and even with  
singular propriety, revert to the illustration  
furnished us in Lord Melville's subscription  
to the "*Loyalty Loan*," taking care to copy  
our account of the transaction from his  
speech in the House of Commons on the  
11th of June last, and from his *own report*  
of that speech, as published in a pamphlet,  
and circulated through the country:—"I  
" have no materials, nor has Mr. Trotter  
" confessed any, by which he could make a  
" statement on this subject, more accurately  
" than he has hitherto done. But he has  
" very recently communicated to me his  
" belief, that the advance for me of one or  
" two instalments on what is called the  
" *Loyalty Loan*, was the only material ad-  
" vance to which he meant to allude: and,  
" so far as I can form any judgment on the  
" subject, I am inclined to think, that his  
" recollection does not much mislead him  
" in this respect. When I subscribed ten  
" *thousand pounds* to that loan, I certainly  
" had not at my command the money  
" wherewith to purchase the stock; but  
" many who hear me will recollect, that it  
" was *expected of men in public situations*  
" that they should *give countenance* to it,  
" and I accordingly did (as I believe many  
" others did) give directions for subscribing  
" to it, *meaning to dispose of it as soon as I*  
" *could*. The late Mr. Henry Drummond  
" arranged this for me; but I inadvertently  
" omitting to make the transfer at the *pro-*  
" *per time*, and the value of the stock *hav-*  
" *ing fallen*, it remained upon my hands.  
" To the best of my recollection I remitted  
" the first instalment from money borrowed  
" in Scotland. MR. TROTTER MADE  
" PROVISION FOR THE REMAIN-  
" DER, *whether by advance on his private*  
" *account with me, or through the House of*  
" *Messrs. Coutts*, I DO NOT PRECISELY  
" KNOW." The reader will, I dare say,  
be at no loss to make a tolerably accurate  
guess as to the source, whence this ten thou-  
sand pounds worth of *loyalty* came; and,  
even at the hazard of dissenting from the  
modest gentlemen of St. George's, South-  
wark, and others of that description, he will  
have little difficulty in believing, that a vast  
proportion of the Lloyd's *patriotism* is made  
of much about the same stuff as Lord Mel-  
ville's *loyalty*; in which belief he will, it is



to be hoped, find some consolation for having declined to add any of his golden burthen to the *nest eggs* deposited at Lloyd's.

NAVAL VICTORY.—One might have hoped, that the public would have been suffered to see the brave Nelson deposited in the tomb, without hearing of any more claimants to a share in his honours. One might have hoped, that, after the claims in behalf of those, who had appointed Sir John Orde to supercede him in the Chief Command upon the Cadiz station, had been, by the almost unanimous voice of the nation, rejected with such a decided expression of disdain; after this, one might have hoped, that no new claim would have been raised to insult the feelings and the understandings of the people. Yet, 'ere the remains of the gallant, the public-spirited, the disinterested, the honest-hearted, the clean-handed hero have received the rites of the sepulchre, up start the partizans of SIR HOME POPHAM, and advance for him a share of the honour won at Trafalgar! This claim was first preferred in the Courier newspaper of the 5th instant, in the following manner:—"Several of the letters from Lord Collingwood's fleet praise the system of Lord Nelson's signals. Every man must be proud of having it known that he was of some use in gaining the glorious victory of Trafalgar, and hence we may state, that it was the help of the Naval Telegraph just invented by Sir Home Popham, of which Lord Nelson availed himself. It was by this new telegraph that Lord Nelson, at a distance, out of sight of Cadiz, was enabled to communicate with his cruizers close in with that port, and to know what the enemy were doing as accurately as if he had been on the spot; while he was so far away that the enemy did not believe him to be within reach. It was by this telegraph, too, that he said to his fleet as it was going into action, "England expects every man to do his duty." It is obvious that such an expression could not have been conveyed by signal. Sir Home Popham's telegraph was indeed of great use to Lord Nelson: and we hope this may be mentioned without offence to those gentlemen who, by their naval inquiries, and false accusations, had nearly ruined Sir Home."—The manner in which this paragraph was inserted clearly betrayed a premeditated design of imposing upon the public. It was placed in a conspicuous part of the paper, and in that sort of printing which is used for the purpose of attracting extraordinary attention. In all the ministerial papers (every one of

them) thus was this paragraph published; and, in one of them, if my memory does not fail me, it was said, that, without the aid of Sir Home Popham's telegraph, the victory of Trafalgar would, probably, not have been won! It was before asked, why the cannon-founders and powder-makers did not put in their claim; and, certainly, if Sir Home's claim be admitted, we may reasonably expect the rope-makers, the smiths, the sail-makers and the carpenters to apply; for, without these, too, "the victory of Trafalgar could not have been won!" But, as to the fact, upon which this claim in favour of Sir Home is founded; as to the fact itself, though I will not be quite positive, I will state, that I have good reason to believe, and my firm belief is, that it is utterly false; for, that the mode of conveying signals which Lord Nelson made use of was no more Sir Home Popham's than it was mine! I challenge these purloiners of fame to produce any of these "letters from Lord Collingwood's fleet," and to tell us the names of the writers: till they do that, they must and will stand justly suspected of falsehood. Sir Home, Sir Home Popham, good now! He share with Lord Nelson! No, no: to Sir Home we leave all the honours acquired in the SENSIBLE and the ROMNEY (I think it was); nor grudge we him aught of his large share of the merit of the Catamaran expedition, in which he participated with the gallant Melville, while, as the Morning Post told us, Mr. Pitt and Lord Harrowby, from the top of Walmer battlements, "surveyed the awful scene, and while they exulted in the triumph over the Corsican tyrant, dropped tears of compassion for the fate of the miserable victims of his ambition;" grudge we Sir Home nought of the honours acquired amidst this at once tremendous and melting scene; but, in the name of all that is brave, generous, and just, let no man give unto him one particle of the glory of that victory, in the obtaining of which the public-spirited, the honest, the ingenuous, and true-hearted Nelson breathed his last!—Having been, by the above publication, forced back to the subject of these attempts to interlope upon the merits of the late glorious victory, I cannot refrain from noticing a subterfuge, which has, on the 5th instant, been attempted by the Courier, relative to the declaration made by MR. PERRY (of the Morning Chronicle, I believe), at the Surrey address-meeting, as noticed in the Register, page 850. The writer in the Courier says, that the passage I quoted, he had not seen in any of the papers. Now, I told him that I found it in the SUN newspaper of the 22d of



November; and, if the reader looks at p. 848, he will see that I told him so. Why, therefore, had he not appealed to the *Sun*, instead of saying that *he had not seen it*? When he might at once have appealed to the *fact*, he fails to *reasoning* upon the matter, and attempts to show, how *improbable* it was that Mr. PERRY should have said, at the Surrey meeting, that “he had in his pocket a letter from Lord Nelson, written a few days previous to the engagement, which, if read, would satisfy every man present, that the disposition of the naval force at that period *deserved censure, not praise*,” the writer in the *Courier* asks whether it be probable, that Mr. PERRY (he, apparently had ascertained that it was Mr. Perry of the *Morning Chronicle*) should say this one day, at the Surrey meeting, and the next day praise, in his paper, the vigilance of Lord Barham, and extol his great merit in having so amply provided Lord Nelson with ships; in answer to which I have only to say, that, though, generally speaking, I agree with the opinions, and frequently admire the talent, that appear in the *Morning Chronicle*, I have not taken upon me any responsibility for the consistency of that print in matters where Lord Barham is concerned. I simply stated a *fact*, and gave my authority, which authority was in possession of the editor of the *Courier* also. It was for him, therefore, to appeal to that authority, or to hold his tongue upon the subject. The fact, however, I now find to have been *correctly stated*. Mr. Perry did utter the words attributed to him; and, as to the sentiments of the *Morning Chronicle*, they have nothing at all to do with the matter.—Not less foul, or rather mean, is the attempt, in the same *Courier*, to shift off the charge of having spoken of Lord Barham as “a *superannuated old fool*.” I said, that I was fully convinced, that this Lord had never been so spoken of, *publicly*, or in *print*, at least, in any paper but the *Courier*. I said, that the writers in the papers, called opposition papers, *knew better*; and, I added, that I hoped, that no opposition writer would think of so calling the Lord, in *print*. In commenting upon this, the *Courier* accuses the *Times* newspaper of having made use of this degrading appellation, with respect to the Lord; but, in again quoting the words, as from the *Times*, the *Courier* writer takes care, quietly to leave out a very material part of the phrase; to wit; the words *OLD FOOL*! “He” (meaning me) “knew it was the *Times* that was so base as to call the present first Lord *SUPERANNUATED*.” Yes, yes (without, however, accusing any

body of *baseness*, upon this occasion) I knew very well, that the *Times* did call this Lord “*superannuated*,” but; Mr. *Courier*-Writer, there is, methinks, some little difference, between *superannuated* and “*superannuated OLD FOOL*,” an appellation, which I still insist *nobody but you* has, in *print*, and in this country, applied to this Lord. Here I will pin you down; you have said, that certain writers called Lord Barham “a *superannuated old fool*,” I deny it. I assert, as I before asserted, that, since this man was made a Lord, he has, in no *printed* paper in England, the *Courier* excepted, been called a “*superannuated old fool*.” Now, refer us to the paper, where you pretended to have seen the appellation; give us the name and date of the paper, or, frankly, and like a man, take the appellation upon yourself. How you came to give into such licentious language; how you came to launch out into such ear-clipping expressings; whether you were led along by that impetuosity of genius that marks all your writings, or whether you just clapped on a couple of monosyllables for the purpose of rounding your sentence; the cause I shall not attempt to ascertain; but to the fact I hold you; and, be assured, that it will not be three or four columns of abuse that will extricate you from the toils, where I now leave you to gnaw, and fret and growl and foam, till I have leisure to return and stir you up again.

“*PIOUS TO THE LAST!*”—I have often had to remark, and I now think it my duty again to remark, upon the irreverent manner, in which some of the newspapers introduce the subject of religious worship, and particularly that part of it, which has arisen from special appointment, and has been connected with the political circumstances of the times. Upon the occasion of the recent *THANKSGIVING*, the *Times* newspaper contained a very censurable paragraph; full of pharisaical boasting, mixed up with no small portion of falsehood. The *Sun*, the *Oracle*, and the *Courier* had all something of the same sort; but the *Morning Post*, ever pre-eminent in disgusting flattery of the people, contained on the 6th instant, an article, which, I think, every sensible and truly pious man must join me in censuring. “It is difficult to suppose which is more acceptable to God; the piety, that when all human means have been provided, looks to Heaven for success, as a blessing upon a righteous cause, or the gratitude, which after having performed all that human bravery is capable of achieving, gives to Heaven the whole merit of the victory, and thanks God for the success he so





“bountifully bestowed. But surely the  
 “people, that, having itself put forth every  
 “exertion of which human nature is capa-  
 “ble, expects success only from the favour  
 “of Heaven, and having performed deeds  
 “of valour beyond the conception of hu-  
 “man power, ascribe the praise of victory  
 “to God alone. *Surely such a people must*  
 “*be a spectacle formed for the PARTICU-*  
 “*LAR DELIGHT OF GOD.* Such a  
 “spectacle *the British nation has IN*  
 “*EVERY INSTANCE* afforded, but ne-  
 “ver in a more striking manner than yes-  
 “terday. Every one seemed to be actuated  
 “by the example of Nelson, so sublime and  
 “distinguished in every thing, so pious in  
 “prayer for victory before the battle, so  
 “fervent in thanksgiving after victory was  
 “obtained. In our observations on the re-  
 “cent public fasts, we noticed particularly  
 “two æras; the first, the very commence-  
 “ment of the war, when we were menaced  
 “with the immediate irruption of 500,000  
 “disciplined soldiers, prepared to over-  
 “whelm and destroy us for ever. At that  
 “time, though we had the confidence in  
 “ourselves, and the Almighty, to take up  
 “arms against such a powerful host, we  
 “implored from the Creator, *the opportu-*  
 “*nity of acquiring military discipline,*  
 “without which the arms we had taken  
 “would, in the day of trial, be but useless  
 “incumbrances in our hands. *The Almighty*  
 “*favoured us with the time that was so*  
 “*essential;* and we having improved that  
 “time by pursuing and attaining the object  
 “we had in view, appeared in gratitude  
 “before his throne to acknowledge the  
 “blessing. Since that time *we have not*  
 “*ceased to desire most anxiously the oppor-*  
 “*tunity of meeting the menaced attack, and*  
 “*contending with the enemy hand to hand.*  
 “But by the *particular providence of God*  
 “a great part of the means that were to fa-  
 “cilitate the descent upon us has been cut  
 “off by our navy, without being suffered to  
 “produce any domestic disturbance or con-  
 “fusion among us. This forms a third æra,  
 “and *for this we yesterday offered our*  
 “*grateful praise,* and poured forth our  
 “heartfelt thanksgiving. We trust that we  
 “will always solicit the Almighty with the  
 “same justice in our cause; with the same  
 “piety in our prayers. We trust that the  
 “Almighty will be ever equally bountiful  
 “to us; and that we will always acknow-  
 “ledge his bounty with the same fervour of  
 “thanksgiving, and the same heartfelt sin-  
 “cerity of gratitude. May we have many  
 “such occasions of acknowledgment! We

“cannot here forbear to notice *the pleasure*  
 “*we found* in associating in our thanks-  
 “giving of yesterday, *our gratitude*  
 “*for the recent SUCCESS of the al-*  
 “*lied powers on the Continent.*”  
 Reader, what think you of this? What  
 think you of the piety of those who stand  
 forth, and in print too, and assert, that they  
 have, in every instance, so acted as to ren-  
 der themselves the “*particular delight of*  
 “*God!*” And, then, after having, in con-  
 sequence of a little prayer, obtained time  
 to go to drill and to get our knapsacks and  
 firelocks ready, we have not ceased to pray  
 that *we might meet the enemy single-handed;*  
 but, a great part of his force having been  
 prevented from coming to meet us, we thank  
 God for that! Was there ever before an  
 instance of such familiar, low, unworthy  
 language with respect to the Deity; and  
 was there ever so glaring an instance of hy-  
 pocrisy? Have you, reader, been, for a  
 long time past, praying that we might  
 time to meet the French single-handed?  
 Have you not, on the contrary, and do you  
 not now, at church, every Sunday, pray  
 that the enemy may not be able to come at  
 us single-handed? And, when the war  
 upon the continent drew off the French  
 troops from Boulogne, did not this same  
 writer in the Morning Post congratulate the  
 public, that *now we were relieved from the*  
 “*dangers of invasion?*” “Having,” said he,  
 “no longer 200,000 disciplined soldiers  
 “placed in a position, from which “*they*  
 “*might pour in upon us, in a few hours of*  
 “*favourable coincidence; having the ad-*  
 “*vantage of acting with allies, capable of*  
 “*engaging the vast armies that were to be*  
 “*poured down upon us, horde after horde,*  
 “*till we should be consumed even by conti-*  
 “*nued victories,* if we should be fortunate  
 “enough to gain them, we have now to  
 “congratulate ourselves that the time is ar-  
 “rived which can alarm the threatener in  
 “his turn.” And yet this same writer,  
 speaking seriously and addressing himself,  
 in some sort, to the Deity, now says, that,  
 since the volunteer corps have been drilled  
 (for that is what he means by military dis-  
 cipline) he has not ceased to pray, that we  
 might have to meet the French in a single-  
 handed contest!—But, the concluding  
 sentence is the worst! To hear a man con-  
 gratulate himself; to hear him soberly de-  
 claring that he felt a holy pleasure, from the  
 lucky circumstance of being able to join to  
 his thanksgiving for the victory of Trafalgar,  
 his thanksgiving for “the recent SUC-  
 CESSES of our allies upon the continent;



at the hearing of this who can help calling to mind the hypocrisy of the old puritans.

“ Flattering heaven with a lie:

“ And, for their beating giving thanks,

“ Raised supplies and filled their banks.”

Now, mind, this applies only to the thanksgiving, or, rather, pretended thanksgiving, for the “ recent **SUCCESES** of our allies “ upon the Continent.” Thanksgiving! Thanks that the Emperor Napoleon has passed through Vienna; that he has driven the combined armies before him almost out of Germany; that the House of Austria, the last remaining barrier between Europe and subjugation totters to its foundation! Do any one, or did any one in England, on the 5th instant, rejoice at these things?—*Hypocrisy* is the great vice of the times; and, no where does it appear in colours so glaring and so odious as in some of the newspaper writings. The writers in some of these papers have so long been in the habit of deceiving the people; they have had so much success in this way; such gross falsehoods they have sent out as truths, and have seen them received as such; that, at last, they have fallen into a language, that would seem almost to indicate, that they had conceived the intention of deceiving Providence itself. The fact is, however, that, if we may judge from the rest of their conduct, they think but very little about the impiety of their language and sentiments; and make use of this mode merely the better to carry on their work of delusion; for, nine, perhaps, out of every ten of their readers, will give a greater degree of credit to their statements, when thus backed by an appeal to the Searcher of Hearts; these readers will hardly believe it possible, that, when men *thank heaven* for the successes of our allies, no such successes should have taken place, and that the thanksgivers themselves should be convinced that none such have taken place.—In taking my leave of this subject, I must beg the reader to bear in mind the renewed declaration, that this writer has not ceased to beseech God to cause us to meet the French single-handed. This declaration I am very anxious that the reader should not forget; for, he will see the day, when I and every other man who shall dare to speak his sentiments upon the state of the country, will be accused of a wish to induce the enemy to invade us. This accusation will be preferred by this very writer, and, therefore, I am very desirous, that this present declaration should be remembered.

**ADDRESSES TO THE KING.**—At the meeting lately held, in the county of Berks, to agree upon an address of congratulation

upon the late naval victory, and of condolence for the loss of Lord Nelson, a meeting held in consequence of a notice from, and not (as in the case of Lord Melville) in consequence of a requisition to, the Sheriff, Dr. MITFORD begged to know, previous to passing any vote of thanks to the Sheriff, whether the last address to his Majesty from the county of Berks, at the most numerous and respectable meeting ever witnessed in that Hall, had been presented to his Majesty, agreeably to the request of the said meeting. This brought on an explanation, on the part of the Sheriff, whence it appeared, that he had used his utmost endeavours to comply with the request of the meeting, having had many interviews with Lord Hawkesbury upon the business, and being obliged, at last, to leave the address at the office.—The public must have perceived, that the addresses, as they are received, upon this occasion, are, by the ministers, published in THE GAZETTE. How comes it that the addresses respecting the affair of Lord Melville have not been so published? This will, doubtless, become a subject of inquiry elsewhere.—Having been brought back again to the subject of the address upon the occasion of the naval victory, I avail myself of the opportunity to correct an error, into which, for want of information, I fell relative to the calling of Mr. BOTHAM, whose celebrated speech at the Surry Meeting (as the said speech was found in an advertisement in the Morning Herald) was inserted in the present volume, page 849. Judging from the internal evidence afforded me in that speech, I guessed Mr. Botham, whose Christian name I find to be PETER, to be an army or navy tailor; but, I am happy to have it in my power now to state the real fact, which is, that Mr. Botham is a Deputy collector of the land tax, for the county of Surry; and, that he may be enabled still more highly to appreciate the value of the “greatest minister that ever lived,” he is, I hear, upon the lookout for the post of Receiver General.—The Chapter of Winchester have had a meeting, a dinner, and, as the Winchester news-paper informs us, some excellent toasts and songs, upon the occasion of the naval victory. At this meeting, after dinner, and by way of interlude to the singing part of the feast, a Mr. POULTER (a clergyman), the news-paper tells us, made a speech, and in this speech, sentiments like those of Sir Thomas Turton and Peter Botham were expressed. Indeed, it appears from the publication here alluded to, that Mr. POULTER thought much less of Lord



Nelson than of that "great man," Mr. PITT. This is, it would appear, the same Mr. Poulter, who held forth (at the Winchester meeting last spring) against Lord St. Vincent, and in favour of Lord Melville. But, there were *other sentiments* uttered, upon the last-mentioned occasion, by Mr. Poulter, which, as coming from a clergyman, and a clergyman, too, of almost unequalled church preferment, will, at an hour of more leisure, demand a detailed examination. Such sentiments, if merely heard at the end of a rich dinner and amidst the exhilarating effects of wine, might have escaped any very serious notice; but, having been obtruded upon the public, through the channel of the press, it would argue a great want of discernment, or a very culpable degree of indifference, in the readers of the speech, were it to be suffered quietly to sink into that oblivion, whither all the other of this gentleman's performances have so rapidly descended.

**FRENCH BANK.**—Upon the proclamation of FOUCHÉ, relative to the stoppage of payment in specie at the Bank of Paris, the *Courier* of the 5th instant has the following remarks.—"*Great discontent prevails at Paris.* The distrust of paper money, in consequence of the failure of so many Bankers, one of whom, Recamier's House, is for no less a sum than four millions sterling, and the consequent distress is universal. Fouché, the Minister of Police, found the discontent to be so rapidly increasing amongst the crowds that flocked about the doors of the Bank for payment of bank bills, that he feared some disturbance, and issued a proclamation, in which he prohibits those assemblages; in other words, *forbids the people under pain of incurring the vengeance of the Police, to go and demand payment for the bank notes in their possession.* But a partial payment is to be made to peaceable citizens. But in what manner? Individuals are to go before the mayors of the respective districts, and to make known their wants; they are then to receive, if the mayor and Fouché choose, a ticket, which they may carry to the Bank, authorizing the Bank, upon that ticket being presented to it, to give cash for the notes the ticket-holder has in his possession. We have inserted this curious proclamation. Those who refuse to disclose their necessities, and to give an account of the manner in which they came by the notes in their possession, or of the manner in which they mean to employ the money which they solicit to be permitted to re-

ceive for them, will of course be suspected, and no tickets will be granted them. Of this *we may be sure*, that none but bank notes for small sums will be allowed to be paid in cash; the large ones will be refused, as belonging to avaricious men and stock-jobbers. Amidst this *universal distress* and depreciation of paper money in France, it is curious to read the dissertations in the accounts from the French army, of the great discount upon the bills of the Bank of Vienna, circulated in Sussia and Bavaria. We know that the discount has been enormously exaggerated; but what is the conduct of the French in Germany? The Austrians pay for provisions and other necessities in bills which may be at a discount, but the French pay nothing at all for what they take."—I have inserted this paragraph, in order to point out to my readers, the inferences, against which, upon this subject, they ought to be upon their guard. I beg them not to believe (unless they wish to be most cruelly disappointed), that any event, of the sort above-spoken of, will have the least effect upon the power or the military operations of France. The "distress," instead of being "universal," as the *Courier* represents it, must necessarily be very limited indeed, seeing, that, of the circulating medium in France, not above *one twentieth*, at the most, consists of bank notes, the rest being gold, silver, and copper. The bank notes are confined, chiefly, to Paris, and, for the far greater part, are held by stock-jobbers and other dealers in funds and money. It was said (in our newspapers) that, before the Emperor set off for the Rhine, he emptied the Bank of its specie, and carried it off to the army. This is not very improbable, though we find it stated in these prints; and, if true, it shews, that a bank, upon a limited scale, and having some real money always in hand, may, upon occasion, be rendered conducive to the power and glory of a nation. — But, I would ask this writer, whether he considers the stoppage of cash-payments at a national bank, even supposing the relative amount of the paper to be twenty times as great as it is in France; even upon that supposition, I would like seriously to ask him, whether he really thinks, that of such an event the natural consequences are, "*great discontent, and universal distress*;" I would like to ask him, whether he thinks, that the forbidding of the people (under pain of the police if he will) to go and demand payment for the bank notes in their possession, or, which is the same thing, protecting the Bank from the consequences of refusing to comply with



such demand; I would like to ask him, whether, upon his honour, he does really think, that, from such a cause, great discontent, universal misery, and national ruin and disgrace must arise. He says, that *we may be sure*, that none but bank notes for small sums will be allowed to be paid in cash. *Very likely*, though not quite sure. But, admit the perfect assurance; and then where is the hardship? Do not he and I know of a very rich and flourishing country, under the management of "the first financier in the world," where the bank notes in circulation are twenty times as great in their relative amount as the bank notes in France are, and where even *small notes* are not allowed to be paid in cash, while, at the same time, it is asserted, that the country is in a state more prosperous than ever, that it is richer than ever, that its credit is unshaken and unsuspected, and while, indeed, it is not less confidently asserted, that "*guineas are an encumbrance*?"—If he will give an answer, in civil language, and with as little as may be of bombast and tautology, I will insert every word of it in the next Register.

CONTINENTAL WAR.—From the French Official Bulletins, down to the *twenty-sixth*, the whole of which, regularly arranged, will be found in the second sheet of this Number, it will be seen, that it was not without some reason, that, in my last (p. 881) I endeavoured to put my readers upon their guard against the sanguine expectations held out by the ministerial writers. I was, more, perhaps, from my wishes than my reason, led to give full credit to [the account of the victory said to have been gained by the Russians at, or near, Krems; but, I could not overlook the circumstance, that, *immediately after the victory*, the victors *retreated*, that the two Emperors were about to remove from BRUNN to OLMUTZ, and that CRACOW, a city out of Germany, was fixed on as the place of their still further retreat. Upon the statement of the ministerial writers (not supposing that they would have given out a downright falsehood upon such a subject) I concluded, that the Archduke Charles had "reached the confines of Hungary," and, upon that ground, particularly, was inclined to congratulate my readers upon the change of prospect. But, the Bulletins now come to hand; the rapid advance of the French in all quarters; the situation of the Archduke Charles with regard to the French force both before and behind him; the letter of Count PALFY, on the part of the Archduke Palatine, relative to the non-resistance of the Hungarians; the capitulation tendered by the Russian army; the operations of Ney

and Augereau against the remaining force of the Austrians in the Tyrol; and, finally (in spite of all the promising and vowing and praying and swearing, of which the ministerial papers have told us) the obstinate immobility of the Prussians: with all this before one, it is, I think, next to impossible for any reasonable man not to believe, that the Emperor of Austria will, in a short time, be compelled to submit to the terms of the conqueror.—I shall be told, perhaps, and, indeed, I am told by the ministerial newspapers, that the Letter of COUNT PALFY, and the RUSSIAN CAPITULATION, are fabrications of the French, "*base and infamous forgeries*." In such a case, to reason is really to throw away time; and, therefore, I shall only say, that I think, that they are both perfectly authentic; and that, if my opinion should prove to be erroneous, no one will more sincerely rejoice than myself.—The narrative of events which will follow here, and which is inserted in the French official paper, of the 18th of November, will be found very useful in illustrating certain parts of the history of the campaign.

CONTINENTAL WAR.—*Narrative of the Events of the Campaign, taken from the Moniteur of the 18th of November, and said to be a Letter dated from Vienna on the 11th of November.*

A council of war was held on the 15th of October, in consequence of the reports from the Tyrol respecting the Austrian army of the empire, which were far from being consoling.—Field Marshal Colloredo, opening the business, declared, that the disaster which had happened to the army was unexampled in the history of the monarchy; that the reparation of the loss was not so much an object, as the disgrace, which was indelible, and in which a large corps of the army was involved, in consequence of laying down its arms; while its commander in chief, and a number of officers were at its head; and not even daring to force a passage through the enemy's corps. He added, that the general of this army deserved to be hung up in one of the public places in Vienna.—The result of this conference was decisive, as to the necessity of exerting every means remaining in their power, to resist the progress of the enemy, till the Russians should arrive, and who had hitherto moved with such rapidity, that all the draught horses, &c. for several leagues, were quite exhausted and knocked up.—On the evening of the same day, the Archduke Ferdinand's adjutant, Colonel Bianchi, arrived, having quit-



ted this prince at Anspach. He was the bearer of all the details of the unhappy affair which had annihilated an Austrian army; and as reports were soon circulated in Vienna, in spite of all the endeavours of government to conceal them, the consternation became general, and was only interrupted by the indignation expressed by the public against the ministers, who had commenced a war without adequate means for its support; and against General Mack, who had delivered up his brave troops to shame and dishonour, as a sacrifice to his own vanity and presumption.—Though there was scarcely an individual who did not sympathize in this event, none appeared to suffer more acutely than his Majesty the Emperor. His concern was too great to be long concealed. He gave a vent to his feelings, and complained, that the more his efforts were directed to secure the tranquillity of his reign, the further he found himself from his object. And when those about him endeavoured to soothe him with the hopes of a long repose, which must naturally follow a period of such cruel agitation, he answered, in a plaintive accent, 'That he should never repose, till his dead body should be carried to the capuchins!'—General Mack having demanded a council of war to try him, His Majesty at first returned for answer, that it would be unnecessary; but the general insisting, he said he would grant his demand; but, in the interim, it would be necessary the general should retire to a place, where he would not be exposed to the questions of the cursous. He consequently chose the fortress of Brunn, where he resides with his adjutant, captain——. The Generals Span and Werneck were afterwards arrested, and confined in fortresses. General Werneck, it seems, was the person upon whom Mack wished to fix all the blame of the battle of Ulm.—Those partisans of Mack, who say he presented a memorial to His Majesty, with a view to exculpate himself, assure us, that he had completely justified his conduct; and that the loss of the battle was occasioned by treason.—His enemies, on the other hand, reproach him with endeavouring, by secret means, to prevent the Archduke Charles from having the command of the army of Germany, for the purpose of having it conferred upon himself and his partisans: that he descended so low as to calumniate the Archduke in the presence of His Majesty, thus forgetting both his patriotism and his fidelity.—However, though it may be true that General Mack had intrigued for the command of the army, merely to figure under the eye of his master; and that his partisans also made use

of unjustifiable means to assist him; it is not less certain, that his nomination was as much owing to England and the Emperor of Russia, to whom the Emperor had left the choice of his generals.—That the army of Germany was not entrusted to the Archduke Charles must be imputed to Russia, which protested against his nomination in consequence of the grudge she harboured against him, ever since the Russians under Gen. Korsaroff, lost a battle in Switzerland, which loss was attributed to the Archduke Charles. The person least terrified by the catastrophe of General Mack's army, was the Cabinet Minister, he being persuaded that the Austrians never could be ultimately defeated, because they defended a good cause—having God and Religion on their side. Since this epoch, they say this Minister has doubled his pious exercises, and that he still recommends a vigorous resistance, being of opinion that every thing should be hazarded in the cause.—A general rising *en masse* was proposed for the German provinces of Austria, with a rising of the cavalry, after the example of the Hungarians; but the doubt, as to the possibility of organizing them, the magazines being empty, and the rapid successes of the French, and their allies, would not admit of the opportunity.—It is said, that Kutuzow had declared, that he dared not give battle, excepting in the environs of the mountain of Reid, some miles from this city.—In the mean while, draught horses of every description were called for by Government, not excepting even coach horses. The public was also stunned with proclamations. I take the liberty of subjoining such as have come to my knowledge; some of them are perfectly ridiculous: that, for example, which enjoins a month's provisions to be collected for the troops that were to pass through to the environs of Vienna; at a time when it was necessary to use main force to get through a hungry crowd to obtain a pound of flour on the market days. Similar to this is the Proclamation against the monopolizers of the small currency, while there were very few persons who had a sufficient quantity of it for the purpose of giving change in their daily traffic.—It was hoped, when his Majesty the Emperor went to Brannau, on the 27th of October, that he would there have had a meeting with the Archduke Charles, and that an armistice was in agitation. This measure might have been facilitated by the respect which his Majesty the Emperor of the French entertained for that Prince. To have granted it, it is true, the Emperor did not require any small sacrifices, nor slender



sureties for its due observance. But the Terra Firma of Venice, the object of the French politics, being abandoned, in consequence of the retreat of the Austrian army (a report prevalent here these two days past), the French have now only to seize upon the Venetian territory, in order to enable them to dispose of Hungary and its appurtenances at pleasure.—But if the Emperor of Austria would add to the Venetian territory, the evacuation of the Tyrol, which will very shortly be invested on all sides; and if he obliges the Russians to halt, there is no reason why the Emperor of the French should not concede to his Majesty of Austria sufficient time to consult with his allies; and, with their consent, to withdraw himself from that connection.—If it be true, that Prince Murat has entered Bohemia, where he will find more partizans than elsewhere (that country being the focus of every sect, religious and political), the allies of Austria will themselves feel the necessity of listening, as soon as possible, to a final accommodation. The public do not relish the continuation of the war; and as they augur nothing from it but calamities, they neither conceal their dissatisfaction with government, nor their indifference as to any change.—This spirit of disaffection, and a wish for a new government, appears to pervade all classes, and particularly the most enlightened; and there is no doubt, that if the Archduke Charles, or his brother the Archduke Palatine of Hungary, aspired to the throne, they would find a number of partisans, but no opponents.—The Emperor's brothers having constantly augured ill of the war, their predictions being verified, and events evidently proclaiming the incapacity of ministers, there is every degree of probability, that the Emperor must yield to their solicitations for peace, in spite of the insinuations of England, the promises of Russia, and the astonishing amity of the Prussian Monarch.—The cabinet minister, for the moment at least, has lost all his influence in political affairs. This his Majesty made him sensible of, upon the occasion of his departure for the head-quarters at Brannau; and when this minister advised him against taking the step he was upon the point of pursuing, without mature consideration, his Majesty replied, 'He was weary of being governed by others; and that the minister should not interfere with affairs with which he was unacquainted.'—The inaction of the Archduke Charles was for some time the subject of censure; now, on the contrary, they do him justice, and admire his prudence, in conducting his forces in such a manner as to

support the army of the Danube, the adverse fortune of which he had foreseen.—In fact, to have made a progress in Italy, two armies were required; one to invest the fortresses, and the other to maintain the advantages which should have been obtained.—The defeat of the Austrians, near Ulm, was not altogether unforeseen here. Several generals predicted this disaster; among others, General Troon, who hearing of the passage of Bernadotte, said, publicly, and very frequently repeated it, 'that they would see the French at Vienna'.—They have a strange mode of consoling themselves here; they pretend, that the victory of the 15th was not to be ascribed to the genius of the French general, but to chance, and the unskilfulness of the Austrians, who, having lost their senses, added one blunder to another.—The Archduke Charles has sent a courier, to express his apprehensions that he shall not be able to cover the Tyrol, and to demand reinforcements. Consequently the reserve of the troops upon the frontier are ordered to march, as reinforcements for the Archduke: similar orders have been given to the levy en masse, the nearest in point of situation.—The Archduke Palatine proposed, that if his Imperial Majesty had chosen to have taken refuge in Hungary, to demand of him full powers to bind him to the dismissal of all his Austrian ministers, and to substitute Hungarians; to abandon the German provinces to their fate; to concentrate his forces in Hungary: to put 300,000 men under arms, and with these to advance to the frontiers and demand peace of the Emperor Napoleon. In case of his Majesty's acceptance of reasonable conditions, the Archduke Palatine would have undertaken to obtain the consent of his brother. If, on the contrary, the terms were rejected by Napoleon, the Archduke had resolved to sacrifice the whole of his army, and his own person, in defence of the honour of his nation.—This promising project was entirely set aside, by the Emperor's determination to take refuge at Olmutz, with the Empress, and the foreign ministers of all the courts in amity with him; and to send his children only to Hungary.—This change has contributed very much to the diminution of the enthusiasm, with which the presence of his Majesty had inspired the Hungarians, in the sitting of the late Diet. The zeal which has been remarked among the Hungarians, is not so much the offspring of their devotedness to their Sovereign, as of their apprehension on account of any change in their constitution. Their ideas of the political importance of



this constitution are so extraordinary, and of the obstacles the Emperor Napoleon would meet with in any attempt to overturn it, that they imagine it is the principal object at which he is now aiming, merely to obtain the end he has proposed to himself.—They are also intimately persuaded, that, so long as their constitution shall remain inviolate, Europe, encouraged by their example and their principles, will struggle successfully against French principles; but that, from the moment their constitution shall be shaken, its subjugation must necessarily follow.—The Emperor having rejected the offer of a general rising en masse, and having preferred an army of sixty thousand men, and a reserve of thirty thousand, paid and equipped by the Hungarians, the Palatine seemed to be no longer animated with the same energy, and the levies went on so slowly, that it is probable six weeks would have elapsed before they would have been completed; and that the Palatine would have broke with his Majesty, being disgusted with the new measures, which, as they did not promise better than the former, might compel him to make a dishonourable peace. It seems, however, that he is determined to continue the war, with the aid of the Russians; and that he will still collect recruits, neither willing nor able to fight. One single check may destroy these resolutions.—After the battle of Ulm, the Emperor offered the command of the army of the Danube to the Archduke Charles, adding, it was the desire of Russia and England that he should accept it, that, at the same time, he might have an opportunity of negotiating for a peace with the Emperor Napoleon; and either to obtain good conditions, or time for the arrival of the Russian columns. The Archduke answered, that he thought nothing of any sacrifices he might make for the preservation of his Majesty's provinces; but that the idea of a negotiation, for their cession to the enemy, was intolerable.—It seems the Archduke, will, in future, enjoy the full confidence of his Majesty; the Cabinet Minister also frequently invites the Privy Counsellor Fasbender, to his private conferences. This enrages his antagonists, the obscure partisans of the Jesuits, such as Flot and others, and makes them tremble.—This juncture, it is said, persuaded the Emperor to cause the Archduke Charles to set out for the army of Italy, long before his presence was necessary, that they might avail themselves of his absence, to hasten the commencement of hostilities; a measure the Emperor had constantly resisted, while the Archduke was

with him.—The dearth is excessive, the magazines are empty; nothing is in circulation but paper, which decreases in value every day. If the reverses continue, and the French armies should happen to demand contributions in specie, it will be impossible to pay them. It will then be necessary for the Emperor to open his private treasury, which contains ducats, at least, to the value of 50 millions of florins.—The Canon of Collambach has declared, upon several occasions, that if his brother, the Privy Counsellor, should only succeed in effecting the promotion of General Mack to the head of the army, the merit of this act alone would be so considerable, that the country could never sufficiently testify its gratitude. But the battle of Ulm has produced such an alteration in the Canon, that the severity of his censure is now as extravagant as his former adulation.—The Emperor of Russia was expected here on the 5th, and every preparation was made at Court for his reception, when a courier brought intelligence to the Palace of Lichtenstein, that his Majesty was suddenly indisposed, and had passed the night in his chateau, at Felsberg, in Moravia.—This indisposition was thought a mere pretext to avoid the spectacle of misery, which he must otherwise have seen imprinted upon every countenance, notwithstanding the affected cheerfulness, which it was the wish of Government to exhibit. This change of the Emperor's intention of visiting Vienna did not appear to have been foreseen at court, as none of the preparations for his reception had been countermanded.—The Emperor of Austria set out on the 7th for Presbourg, on his way to Olmutz; he had declared he would put himself at the head of his troops, and he nominated General Schmidt as Adjutant-General. They say the Emperor took that route to avoid a meeting with the Russian army, which, no longer concealing its disgust, accuse even the Austrians of selling and betraying them.—The Emperor was expected to have slept at Scholshof, after leaving Presbourg, where it was thought he would wait the return of Count Giulay, who was to bring him the determination of the Emperor of the French.—The Empress set out for Olmutz in the night between the 7th and 8th, with the elder princess, and her physician.—On the 29th of October, government determined to put all the vessels upon the Danube in a state of requisition, to transport the effects belonging to the court and the different chanceries; and the boatmen were ordered not to take any thing in charge from private



individuals; but on the 7th of November, it was announced, that his Majesty had appropriated one vessel for the transport of valuables belonging to private persons; that proper officers were appointed to give receipts for what might be confided to their charge; that such deposits should be transmitted to a place of safety, and faithfully returned to the owners, when the danger had subsided; and that his Majesty would be answerable for every thing not depending upon the elements.—Yesterday, the 10th, orders were issued for discharging all the boats, &c. upon the Danube, which took place accordingly.—Much precaution was used in saving all the old carriages belonging to the court; as to the library, only the most valuable books were packed up.—From the gallery of paintings, the most precious pieces only were removed: on the other hand, not a sheet has been left behind of all the documents relative to the war.—A report had been spread, that General Lamberti was disgraced; but this is not confirmed, as he accompanied the Emperor in his carriage. The public, who do not like this general, received the intelligence of his fall with pleasure.

*(To be concluded in the next Number.)*

#### PUBLIC PAPERS.

CONTINENTAL WAR.—*Nineteenth Bulletin of the Grand Army, from the French Official Paper, the Moniteur.*

Lintz, Nov. 6, 1805.—The battle of Lovers has been very brilliant for the Bavarians. The Austrians occupied beyond Lovers, an almost inaccessible defile, flanked on the right and left by peaked mountains. The summit was covered by Tyrolean chasseurs; three stone forts securing the mountains, and rendering the access to them almost impossible. After a smart resistance, the Bavarians overthrew every thing, took 600 prisoners, two pieces of cannon, and carried all the forts; but, at the attack of the last, Lieut.-Gen. Deroi, Commander in Chief of the Bavarian Army, was wounded by a pistol shot. The Bavarians had 12 officers killed and wounded; 50 soldiers killed, and 250 wounded. The conduct of Lieut.-Gen. Deroi merits the greatest praise. He is an old officer, full of honour, and extremely attached to the Elector, whose friendship he enjoys.—All the time has been hitherto so occupied, that the Emperor has not yet been able to review the Bavarian army, nor to become acquainted with the brave men who compose it.—Prince Murat, after the capture of Enns, pursued the enemy anew. The

Russian army had taken a position on the heights of Amstetten; Prince Murat attacked it with General Oudinot's grenadiers; the battle was very obstinate. The Russians were driven from all their positions, and left 400 dead on the field of battle, and 1500 prisoners. Prince Murat gives particular praise to General Oudinot; his aid-de-camp, Lagrange, was wounded.—Marshal Davoust, on his passage from Enns to Steyer, particularly commends the conduct of General Heudelet, who commands his advanced guard; he has continued his march, and proceeded against Wahedoffen.—All the intercepted letters state, that the moveables of the Court are already embarked on the Danube, and that they are at Vienna in expectation of the approaching arrival of the French. [For the 20th Bulletin of the Grand Army, see p. 890.]

#### *Twenty First Bulletin of the Grand Army.*

Moelk, Nov. 10.—On the 7th Nov. the division under Marshal Davoust advanced from Steyer towards Naydhoffen, Marienzel, and Lilienfeld. By this movement he entirely uncovered the left of the enemy's army, which was expected to make a stand on the Heights of St. Hippolite, and from Lilienfeld he directed his march towards Vienna by a great carriage road which leads directly thither. On the 8th, the advanced guard of this marshal, while it was still many leagues from Marienzel, met the corps of General Meerfeldt, who was marching for Neufstadt, to cover Vienna on that side. The General of Brigade Hendelet, commanding the advanced guard of Marshal Davoust, attacked the enemy with the greatest vigour, put them to rout, and pursued them for the space of five leagues. The result of this battle of Marienzel was the capture of three standards, sixteen pieces of cannon, and four thousand prisoners, among whom are the colonels of the regiments of Joseph Colorado and Deutchmeister, and four majors. The 13th regiment of light infantry, and the 108th of the line, conducted themselves admirably. On the 9th, in the morning, Prince Murat arrived at St. Hippolite. He directed the general of brigade of dragoons Sebastiani, to proceed towards Vienna. The whole court and the nobility had quitted that capital. It had been already announced at the advanced posts, that the Emperor was preparing to quit Vienna.—The Russian army effected its retreat to Krems, by repassing the Danube, dreading, without doubt, to see its communications with Moravia cut off by the movement made by Marshal Mortier on



the left bank of the Danube. General Marmont must have passed Leoben. The Abbey of Moelk, in which the Emperor is lodged, is one of the finest in Europe.—There is not, either in France or in Italy, any convent or abbey which can compare with it. It is in a strong position, and commands the Danube. It was one of the principal posts of the Romans, which was called the Iron House, built by the Emperor Commodus. The vaults and cellars of the Abbey were found full of excellent Hungarian wine, which was of great service to the army, a long time in want of this article. But we are now in the wine country! there is a great deal of it in the vicinity of Vienna. The Emperor ordered that a particular safeguard should be at the Chateau of Lusichoss, a little country residence of the Emperor of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube. The approaches to Vienna on this side bear no resemblance to the ordinary avenues of great capitals. From Linz to Vienna there is but one made road, a great number of rivers, such as the Inn, the Eslaph, the Molk, the Tragen, &c.; which have but bad bridges of wood. The country is covered with forests of fir. At every step there are impregnable positions, in which the enemy endeavoured in vain to make a stand. They had always to dread that they would be uncovered, and turned by the columns which manoeuvred beyond their flanks. From the Inn to this place, the Danube is superb, its points of view are picturesque, its navigation down the current is rapid and easy. All the letters intercepted speak only of the frightful chaos which Vienna presents. The war has been undertaken by the Austrian cabinet contrary to the opinion of all the Princes of the Imperial Family. But Colloredo, led by his wife, who though a Frenchwoman has a mortal hatred to her country; Colloredo accustomed to tremble at the very name of a Russian, in the persuasion that every thing ought to give way before them; and to whom it is, besides, possible, that the agents of England, may have found means to introduce themselves; and in fine, that wretch Mack, who had already played so great a part for the renewal of the second coalition. These are the influences which have been stronger than those of all prudent men, and of all the members of the Imperial Family. There is not a man down to the meanest citizen, or the lowest subaltern officer, who does not feel that this war is advantageous only to the English; that they have fought only for them; that they are the authors of

the misfortunes of Europe, in the same manner as by their monopoly they are the authors of the excessive high price of goods.

*The following is a translation of the several Letters, inserted in the Moniteur, together with the above Bulletin, and the originals of which are there said to have been intercepted by Persons in the French Army.*

Ried, Oct. 25. All our army is dispersed. The enemy is arriving in our neighbourhood. It is thought that the Russians will stop them, but I no longer rely upon them; I am packing up my goods: I wish to God I had done so before these savage men arrived, whom we have called to our assistance for the purpose of devouring us. They have plundered every thing, as if they were never to repass this way. They have, however, been driven from Branau, and they are now coming to the number of 30,000, to occupy the position of Lambach. They can now do no more harm to this unhappy country, except to burn the houses, for no inhabitants remain. (Signed) P.

Enns, Oct. 28. I write this to make you acquainted with our critical situation. Several families fled when they saw that the Russians and the Imperialists, pursued by the French, returned this way. We shall soon be all reduced to beggary. The Emperor arrived here this morning early. The president of Linz arrived here yesterday; the Emperor walked with him half the day in the garden of the Castle of Auersperg. The Russians have 3000 waggons with them, and this immense number of carriages impedes the march of the troops. They have caused the greatest confusion in the Imperial army. (Signed) C.

Weinzell, Oct. 29. I never shall forget the month of October of this year. Figure to yourself my situation; alone in a farm, endeavouring to save some of the wrecks of my property. In eight days 8000 more Cossacks will pass this way, yet notwithstanding all this, we shall have the worst of it in this war, since it has begun so unfortunately, and we have not one skilful general. The Russians, though our allies, commit more ravages than the French would if they had taken a city by storm, so that the country people wish the French to come and drive them away. God alone can withdraw us from this labyrinth. It is said that the Court of Vienna is packing up its most valuable property: it is melancholy to see women and children arrive every day with the few valuables they possess. (Signed) W.



Mathausen, near Enns, Oct. 30. God knows whether you will receive this letter, or what will become of me. We are in the most uncertain state, and know nothing positive. I arrived on the 25th at Voglabruck. Every body thought of flying. People fled in the utmost confusion, naming our Emperor as the cause of all our evils. On the 26th I could not go to Lambach on account of the Russians, who were retreating with all their depôts. These uncivilized beings are as great a scourge as the grasshoppers, or the French were in Egypt. They are thievish, stupid, and inexorable. On the 27th I went to Wels, where I saw 20,000 of these inhabitants of Tauris, and also the person so much to be pitied, our Monarch. He was pale, emaciated, and his eyes wandering. He was going to Brannau. In eight days the Emperor Alexander is expected. On the 28th our battalion will set out for Lintz. (Signed) P.—

Enns, Oct. 31. This day 24,000 Russians have returned here; they have traversed the city. I do not know where this army will be stationed, some think in Bohemia, others suppose in Lower Austria, where they will wait for their Emperor. We are constantly shut up; we dare not appear at our doors or windows. By adopting this precaution we have hitherto escaped bad treatment; but, alas! we see what our neighbours suffer. The order of the regency is, to give to each Russian one pound and a half a day of meat, four pounds of bread, twelve potatoes, and a jug of beer. They have no sooner dined than they want their supper; as soon as they have that they call for their next day's breakfast; and as soon as they are satisfied they beat their unfortunate hosts. Some poor families have twenty, and some as many as 80, to lodge. Excuse the confusion of this letter: in our present situation every body's head seems to be turned. (Signed) E.

Vienna, Oct. 29.—The aspect of affairs is very melancholy at Vienna, for the citizens are obliged to mount guard. All foreigners are ordered to quit Vienna in eight days, and the Hereditary States in ten days. No carriage can quit Vienna without a passport from the police. All the inhabitants are called out for the defence of the country. In a word, it seems as if the enemy was close to us. No young man is seen in the streets for fear of being taken by the soldiers. Every one is taken who is capable of carrying arms. The order for the levy-en-masse is posted up every where. (Signed) R.

Vienna, Nov. 2.—We were yesterday in the greatest anxiety, but two couriers who arrived successively brought good news. They say that the Archduke John has beat

the French, and that the French army is surrounded on the Inn, and are on the point of laying down their arms. We did not at first believe this news, but an Imperial order was issued for the clergymen to discontinue the packing up the plate of the churches. (Signed) T.

Vienna, Nov. 4.—Every person of any property has within these few days made preparations for their departure for Hungary. The road to Presburg is covered. Nothing can be more unjust than the general recruiting, which is going on without respect of age or rank. The Bank paper is no longer paid. All the plate of the churches is packed up. (Signed) F.

#### *Twenty-Second Bulletin of the Grand Army*

St. Polten, Nov. 13.—Marshal Davoust followed up his success. The whole of Meerfeldt's army is destroyed. That general made his escape, with about 100 Hulus. General Marmont is at Leoben, where he took about 100 horse. Prince Murat had been for three days within half a league of Vienna. All the Austrian troops had already evacuated the town. The national guard did the duty there; it was excellently disposed.—On this day, the 13th, the French troops entered the capital.—The Russians declined all the temptations that were held out to them to engage on the heights of St. Polten. They passed the Danube at Krems, and, immediately after they had got over, they burned the bridge, which was very handsome.—On the 11th, at day-break, Marshal Mortier, with six battalions, advanced towards Stein. He reckoned upon finding the rear-guard there; but the whole of the Russian army was there, their baggage not having passed by. The battle of Diernstein then took place, which will be for ever celebrated in military annals. From six in the morning until four in the afternoon, these 4000 brave fellows made head against the entire of the Russian army, and routed all those who were opposed to them.—Having made themselves masters of the village of Loeben, they thought the labour of the day was over; but the enemy, enraged at having lost ten stand of colours, six pieces of cannon, 900 prisoners, and 2000 killed, had marched in two columns, by difficult passes, to turn the French. As soon as Marshal Mortier perceived this movement, he marched straight against the troops, who had turned him, and cut his way through the enemy's lines, at the very moment that the 9th regiment of light infantry, and the 33d infantry of the line, had charged another Russian corps, and defeated it, after having taken two stands of colours and 400 prison-





ers.—This day was a day of blood. Heaps of dead covered a circumscribed field of battle. More than 4000 Russians were killed and wounded, and 1300, among whom were two colonels, were taken prisoners. On our side the loss was considerable. The 4th and 9th regiments of light infantry suffered most. The colonels of the 100th and 103d were slightly wounded. Colonel Wattier, of the 4th regiment of dragoons, was killed. His Majesty had made choice of him to be one of his equerries. He was an officer of great worth. In spite of the difficulty of the ground, he made a most brilliant charge upon a Russian column; but he was struck by a ball, and died in the contest.—The Russians, it seems, are retreating by forced marches. The Emperor of Germany, the Empress, the ministers, and the court, are at Brunn, in Moravia. All the persons of consequence have quitted Vienna; all the respectable citizens have remained there. The Emperor Alexander is expected at Brunn, on his return from Berlin. Count Giulay has been often backwards and forwards, with letters from the Emperors of France and Germany, to each other. The Emperor of Germany will, no doubt, determine upon peace as soon as he shall have received the consent of the Emperor of Russia.—In the mean time, the dissatisfaction of the people is at its height. They say at Vienna, and in all the provinces of the Austrian monarchy, that they are badly governed; that they have been drawn into this unjust and disastrous war, for the sole advantage of England; that Germany has been inundated by barbarians, a thousand times more to be dreaded than all the plagues together; that the finances are in the greatest disorder; that the public estate, and the fortunes of individuals, are ruined by the existence of a paper circulation, which loses 50 per cent; that they had sufficient misfortunes to surmount, and that the calamities of war should not have been added to them.—The Hungarians complain of the illiberality of the government, which does nothing in favour of their industry, and which shews itself continually jealous of their privileges, and uneasy at their national spirit.—In Hungary as well as in Austria, at Vienna as well as other towns, every one is persuaded, that the Emperor Napoleon wishes for peace, and that he is the friend of all nations, and of all noble sentiments.—The English are the perpetual objects of the curses of all the subjects of the Emperor of Germany, and of the universal hate. Is it not at length time, that princes should hearken to the voice of their people, and that they should tear themselves from the fatal influence of the English eli-

garchy?—Since the passage of the Inn, the grand army has taken, in the different affairs of advanced posts and actions which have taken place, about 10,000 prisoners. If the Russian army had waited for the French, it was all over with them; many divisions of the army are actively pursuing them.

*Twenty-Third Bulletin of the Grand Army.*

Castle of Schoenbrunn, Nov. 14.—At the battle of Diernstein, where four thousand French, who were attacked on the 11th by 25 or 30,000 Russians, maintained their position, killed from 3 to 4000 of the enemy, took some colours, and made 1,300 prisoners, the 4th and 9th regiments of light infantry, and the 100th and 32d regiments of infantry of the line, covered themselves with glory. General Gazan, on this occasion, displayed a great share of bravery and conduct. The Russians, the day after the battle, evacuated Krems, and quitted the Danube, leaving 1,500 prisoners in a state of the greatest want. We found in their field hospitals, a great many wounded, who died in the night.—It appeared to have been the intention of the Russians to wait for reinforcements at Krems, and to maintain their position on the Danube. The battle of Diernstein disconcerted their plan. They could perceive, from what 4000 French had done, what they were to expect from an equal force.—Marshal Mortier set out in pursuit of them, while other divisions of the army passed the Danube, by the bridge of Vienna, to outflank them on the right; and the corps of Marshal Bernadotte marches to turn their left wing.—Yesterday, the 13th, at ten in the morning, Prince Murat passed through Vienna. At the break of day, a column of cavalry advanced to the bridge over the Danube, which it passed, after some conferences with the Austrian generals. The enemy's engineers, which were ordered to burn the bridge, attempted it often, but could not succeed.—Marshal Lannes and General Bertrand, aides-de-camp to the Emperor, were the first who passed over the bridge. The troops did not stop at Vienna, but pursued their march to follow their direction.—Prince Murat established his headquarters in the house of Duke Albert. Duke Albert has been a great benefactor to the city. In many parts of it they wanted water; he ordered it to be conveyed there at his own expence, and spent very large sums for that purpose.—Annexed is an account of the artillery and stores taken at Vienna. The House of Austria has no other foundery, no other arsenal, than those at Vienna. The Austrians had no time to carry off above a fifth, or a fourth of their artillery, or the ma-



terials for casting it. We have ammunition enough to last for four campaigns, and to renew our trains of artillery four times over, if we should lose them. We have also found heavy artillery enough to supply a great number of fortresses.—The Emperor has taken up his residence in the palace of Schoenbrunn. He went to Vienna this day at two o'clock. He passed the rest of the night, in visiting the advanced posts upon the left bank of the Danube, as well as the positions, and in satisfying himself, personally, that the duty was properly done. He returned to Schoenbrunn at break of day.—The weather is become uncommonly fine. The day, though cold, is one of the finest since the commencement of winter. Trade, and every thing else, goes on at Vienna as usual; the inhabitants are full of confidence, and quite easy. The population of the town amounts to 250,000 souls. It is not supposed, that 10,000 people have left it on account of the absence of the court and the persons of distinction.—The Emperor received, at noon, M. de Wabna, who is at the head of the administration of all Austria.—The corps of Marshal Soult passed through Vienna, at nine o'clock this morning. The division of Marshal Davoust is defiling through it at this moment.—General Marmont gained several advantages in actions of advanced posts at Lioben. The Bavarian army is daily receiving reinforcements.—The Emperor has made some more presents to the Elector. He has given him 15,000 muskets, taken in the arsenal of Vienna, and has ordered all the artillery to be restored to him which Austria had taken in the Bavarian states on former occasions.—The town of Kufstein has surrendered to Colonel Pompei.—General Milhaud followed the enemy on the road to Brunn, as far as Volkersdorff. This day, at noon, he took 600 prisoners, and a park of forty pieces of artillery, ready harnessed.—Marshal Lannes arrived, at two o'clock in the forenoon, at Stokereau. He found there an immense quantity of clothing, 8,000 pair of shoes and half boots, and cloth enough to make great coats for the whole of the army.—Several boats, which were dropping down the Danube, freighted with artillery, leather, and articles of clothing, have been stopped.—(Here follows a list of the artillery and stores of every kind taken at Vienna.)

Chief Staff.—Imperial Head-quarters at Vienna, 14th November. Order of the day.—The Emperor expresses his satisfaction to the 4th regiment of light infantry, to the 100th of the line, to the 9th light infantry, to the 32d of the line, for the bravery which they displayed at the battle of Diern-

stein, where their firmness, in preserving the position which they occupied, compelled the enemy to abandon theirs on the Danube.—His Majesty expresses his satisfaction to the 17th and 80th regiments of the line, which, at the battle of Lambach, made head against the rear-guard of the Russians, defeated them, and took 400 prisoners.—His Majesty also expresses his satisfaction to Oudinot's grenadiers, which, at the battle of Amsletten, drove the Austrians and Russians from their excellent and formidable positions, and took 1,500 prisoners, of whom 600 were Russians.—His Majesty is satisfied with the 1st, 16th, and 22d regiment of chasseurs, with the 9th and 10th regiments of hussars, for their good conduct in all the charges which they have made from the Inn to the gates of Vienna, and for the eight hundred Russians taken prisoners at Stein.—Prince Murat, Marshal Lannes, the reserve, and all the cavalry, entered Vienna the 13th, took possession of the bridge over the Danube the same day, prevented it from being burned, passed it immediately, and set out in pursuit of the Russian army.—We found in Vienna more than 2000 pieces of cannon, an arsenal containing one hundred thousand muskets, ammunition of all kinds. in fact, every thing to complete three or four armies for a campaign. The inhabitants of Vienna appear to view the army with sentiments of friendship. The Emperor has given orders that the greatest respect should be paid to property, and that the greatest attention should be shewn for the inhabitants of this capital, who see with pain the injustice of the war, and who evince to us, by their conduct, as much friendship as they shew hatred to the Russians, a people who, by their habits and barbarous manners, should inspire all polished nations with the same sentiments. (Signed) MARSHAL BERTHIER.

#### *Twenty-Fourth Bulletin of the Grand Army.*

Palace of Schoenbrunn, Nov. 15.—At the battle of Diernstein, the Austrian Major-General Smith, who directed the movements of the Russians, was killed, and two Russian generals also. It appears that Colonel Watier is not dead, but that his horse was wounded in a charge, and that he was taken prisoner. This intelligence gave great satisfaction to the Emperor, who has a particular regard for this officer.—A column of 4000 Austrian infantry, and a regiment of cuirassiers, traversed our posts, who suffered them to pass, in consequence of a false report of a suspension of arms, which prevailed in the army. Here may be discovered the extreme facility of the French character, which, brave



in the moment of battle, is often of a most inconsiderate generosity out of action.—General Milhaud, commanding the advanced guard of Marshal Davoust's corps, took 181 pieces of artillery, with all their ammunition, and 400 men. Thus, almost the whole of the artillery of the Austrian monarchy is in our possession.—The palace of Schoenbrunn, in which the Emperor resides, was built by Maria Theresa, whose portrait is to be found in almost every apartment.—In the room in which the Emperor is employed, there is a marble statue of this Sovereign. The Emperor, on seeing it, remarked, that if that great Queen were living, she would not allow herself to be influenced by the intrigues of such a woman as Madame Colloredo. Encircled as she always was with the chief persons of her Kingdom, she would have known the inclination of her people; she would not have had her provinces ravaged by the Cossacks and Muscovites; she would not have consulted, in order to form her determination of going to war with France, a courtier like Cobentzel, who, too well informed respecting court intrigues, dreads to oppose a foreign woman, invested with a pernicious authority, which she abuses; a scribe like Collembach; and a man, in short, so universally detested as Lamberti. She would not have given the command of her army to such men as Mack, appointed, not by the choice of the Sovereign, not by the confidence of the nation, but by England and Russia.—This unanimity of opinion, is, in fact, an extraordinary circumstance, in a nation entirely adverse to the decision of the court. The citizens of every class, the enlightened men, the very princes themselves, oppose the war. It is said, that Prince Charles, on his setting out for Italy, wrote to the Emperor, to shew him the imprudence of his determination, and foretold him the ruin of the monarchy. The Elector of Saltzburgh, the Archdukes, the principal persons, held the same language. It should be a subject of regret to the Continent, that the Emperor of Germany, who means well, who has clearer views than his ministers, and who, in many respects, might be a great prince, is so diffident of himself, and lives so much retired. He would learn from the chief persons of the empire, who esteem him, to set a just value on himself; but not one of them, not one of the men of consequence, who know and regard the interests of the court, ever approach the interior of his palace. This retirement, which is imputed to the influence of the Empress, is the cause of the hatred which the nation has conceived against this princess. As long as this order of things shall exist, the Empe-

ror will never learn the wishes of his people, and will be always the puppet of the underlings whom England bribes, and who surround him, to prevent him from receiving information. There is but one voice at Vienna, as well as at Paris: the misfortunes of the Continent are the pernicious work of the English.—All the columns of the army are in full march, and are already advanced into Moravia, some days march beyond the Danube. A patrol of cavalry has pushed forward to the gates of Presburgh, the capital of Upper Hungary. It intercepted the Courier from Venice, at the very moment that he was endeavouring to enter the town. The dispatches of this Courier have informed us, that the army of Prince Charles was retreating in great haste, in the hope of arriving in sufficient time to assist Vienna.—General Marmont writes, that the corps which advanced to Oedenburg, by the Valley of Muerh, had evacuated that district, after having destroyed all the bridges; a precaution which put them out of all danger of being hotly pursued.—The number of prisoners made by the army increases every instant.—His Majesty gave audience this day to the Batavian Major-General Bruce, brother-in-law to the Grand Pensionary, who came to compliment the Emperor on the part of their High Mightinesses the States of Holland. The Emperor has not yet received any of the authorities of Vienna, but only a deputation from the different corporate bodies, who, on the day of his arrival, went to meet him at Sigarts-Kirschew. It consisted of Prince Senzendorff, of Bishop Seidenstetten, Count Veterani, Baron Kees, the Burgomaster M. de Wohebben, and General Bourgeois, of the corps of engineers. His Majesty received them with much kindness, and told them, that they might assure the people of Vienna of his protection. The General of Division, Clarke, is appointed Governor-General of Upper and Lower Austria. The Counsellor of State, Daru, is appointed Intendant General.—(Some decrees follow for regulating the civil administration of the Duchy of Austria.)

*Twenty-fifth Bulletin of the Grand Army.*

Schoenbrunn, Nov. 16.—Prince Murat, and the corps under Marshal Lannes, came up with the Russian army yesterday at Holebrunn. Our cavalry charged them; but the enemy immediately abandoned the ground, leaving an hundred carriages, with their equipage. The enemy having been reinforced, and his dispositions made, an Austrian flag of truce advanced, and demanded permission for the Russian troops to separate



from the Austrians, which was granted. Soon after, M. Le Baron De Wintzingerode, Aide-de-Camp General to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, presented himself to the advanced posts, and demanded leave to capitulate for the Russian army. Prince Murat thought it his duty to assent to this measure; but the Emperor disapproved of it, and immediately set out to the advanced posts. The Emperor's approbation was refused, because this capitulation was a species of treaty, and because M. De Wintzingerode was not furnished with full powers on the part of the Emperor of Russia. However, his Majesty, when ordering his army to march, declared, that if the Emperor Alexander, being in the neighbourhood, would ratify the Convention, he was ready, on his part, to do the same. General Vianannes, commanding the cavalry of Marshal Davoust, has entered Presburg. General Count Palfy addressed a letter to him, which, with its answer, are subjoined. A corps of 3000 Austrians, being intrenched near Waldermunchen, General Baraguay D'Hilliers marched against them, at the head of three battalions, when they abandoned their post with precipitation. General Baraguay D'Hilliers was at Treinitz, in Bohemia, on the 9th inst. — Marshal Ney had orders to seize upon the Tyrol, and has acquitted himself with his usual address and intrepidity. He turned the fortresses of Scharnitz and Neustark, and carried them by force of arms. On this occasion, he made 1800 prisoners, a standard, and 16 pieces of cannon (field pieces). On the 16th of Nov. at five in the afternoon, he made his entry into Inspruck, where he found an arsenal, with a respectable artillery, 16,000 muskets, and an immense quantity of powder. The same day he entered Hall, where he also found very considerable magazines; the inventory of them is not yet arrived. The Archduke John, who commanded in the Tyrol, escaped by way of Luchethal. He had ordered a Colonel to remit all the magazines to the French, and recommended to their generosity 1200 sick at Inspruck. But to these glorious trophies may be added a scene, which affected the feelings of every soldier. In the late war, the 76th regiment of the line lost two standards in the Grison; which circumstance was, for a long time, the subject of deep affliction to the whole corps. These brave fellows, conscious that Europe had not forgotten their disgrace, though their courage was uncensurable, were so fortunate as to find the subjects of their lost honour in the arsenal at Inspruck. Happily they were recognised by an officer. All the soldiers crowded around him; and Marshal

Ney, being informed of the particulars, ordered the colours to be restored to the 76th with great ceremony. Tears fell from the eyes of all the veterans; and the Conscripts felt themselves elated, in the assistance they had given in the recovery of the honours snatched from their comrades by the chances of war. The Emperor has ordered, that the remembrance of this affecting scene should be consecrated by a tablet. The French soldier maintains a sentiment for his colours, bordering upon tenderness: they are the object of his affections, equally with a present from his mistress. — General Klein, with his division of dragoons, has made an incursion into Bohemia. He has every where witnessed the horror in which the Russians are viewed by the people. The devastations committed by them make one tremble. The irruption of these barbarians called in by the Government itself, has almost extinguished every remnant of affection for their Prince in the hearts of his subjects. 'We and the French (say the Austrians) are the descendants of the Romans; the Russians are the posterity of the Tartars. We would rather a thousand times have the French armies against us, than such as the Russians for our allies.' — At Vienna the mere name of a Russian excites terror. These savage hordes are not contented with pillage; they carry off, they destroy every thing. A wretched peasant, whose cottage contains nothing but his clothes, in them excites no pity. The opulent man residing in his palace, would hope in vain to assuage their voracity with his wealth. They would pillage him, and leave him naked under the devastated ruins. Doubtless this will be the last time that an European Government will call in such fatal succours: were it possible they could again try the experiment an insurrection of their own people must be the certain consequence. A hundred years hence it will not be in the power of any Prince to introduce Russians into his States. There are notwithstanding, a great number of officers in this army, men of education, whose manners are polished, and whose ideas are enlarged; but as to what has been said of the army in general, this must always be confined to the natural instinct of the mass of which it is composed.

*Capitulation proposed by the Russian Army.*

It has been stipulated between the General of Division Belliard, authorised by his Highness Prince Murat, Grand Admiral, Marshal of the Empire, Lieutenant of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and M. le Baron de Wintzingerode, Aide-de-Camp General of his

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Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and Major General of the Army. First, That there shall be an armistice between the Corps of the Army under his Highness Prince Murat, and the Russian Army commanded by the General in Chief Kutusow, from the moment of the signing of the present Conditions.—The Russian Army shall quit Germany, and continue its march homewards, by the same route it came, and by easy marches, when Prince Murat shall have agreed to suspend his movements in Moravia.—The present conditions cannot be executed before their Ratification by the Emperor Napoleon; in the mean while the Russian army, and that of Prince Murat, shall remain in the positions they now occupy. In case this capitulation is not ratified on the part of the Emperor, four hours notice shall be given, previous to the cessation of the armistice. Done at Holebrunn, Nov. 15, 1805.

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*Letter from General Count de Palfy.*

General, his Royal Highness the Archduke Palatine, in his character of supreme head of the military and civil departments in Hungary, has charged the undersigned to declare, that his Highness having established a cordon of militia, as guards, upon the western frontier of this kingdom, supported by small detachments of cavalry, composed of invalids and recruits, solely with a view to check the progress of the marauders in the Austrian army, nothing hostile is to be apprehended from them; the said detachments being ordered to retire, whenever the French troops shall approach the frontier. Thus, in the circumstances in which these feeble detachments are placed, they can only be looked upon as piquets of observation. His Royal Highness has ordered the Heads of the Houses of Invalids, Seminaries, Pensioners, &c. &c. to remain at their posts, persuaded that the Commandant of the French troops will not refuse them the protection necessary; and that he will also interest himself in the prevention of any excesses which might be committed by the French detachments that shall enter Hungary, especially as they will meet with no kind of opposition. In consequence of such a declaration, the Undersigned may have to treat with the Commandant of the French troops, relative to several very interesting objects. He also solicits a rendezvous, upon parole, in a vessel in the middle of the Danube. He accordingly waits an answer from the General; and has the honour to be, his very humble servant, LEOPOLD, Count PALFY, Major-General and Commandant at Presburg.

*The Answer of Marshal Davoust to General Count de Palfy.*

General; I have submitted the letter you sent the Commandant of my light cavalry, to his Majesty's inspection. His Majesty has charged me to inform his Highness, the Archduke Palatine, by your favour, that he is ready to agree to the neutrality of the Hungarian nation, if, upon his part, the Archduke will recall the Hungarian troops, discontinue the levy in masse, and continue to supply Vienna with provisions; and, in fine, conclude a Convention between the Hungarian nation, and the Emperor of the French, tending to maintain a good understanding between the two countries. I have been authorized to let any officer pass, whom his Royal Highness the Archduke may choose to send to my Sovereign, to treat with him upon these preliminaries. I am happy in the opportunity of performing any good office agreeable to your compatriots; and to secure the well-being and tranquillity of a people so estimable in many respects as the Hungarian nation. I have the honour to be, M. Le General, your very humble servant, the Marshal of the Empire, and one of the Colonels-General of the Guard of his Majesty the Emperor and King. L. DAVOUST.

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*Twenty-sixth Bulletin of the Grand Army.*

Znaim, Nov. 13. Prince Murat having been informed that the Russian Generals, immediately after the signing of the Convention, were marching with a part of their army towards Znaim, and that from all appearances the other party were about to follow them and escape, caused it to be signified to them, that the Emperor had not ratified the Convention, and that he would of course attack them. In fact, Prince Murat, having made his dispositions, advanced towards the enemy, and attacked them on the 16th, at four o'clock, which brought on the battle of Tuntersdorff, in which a part of the Russian army, composing the rear guard, was routed, lost twelve pieces of cannon, one hundred baggage waggons, and two thousand prisoners; two thousand more remained on the field of battle. Marshal Lannes attacked the enemy in front; and, while their left was turned by General Dupass's brigade of grenadiers, Marshal Soult turned their right with Gen. Levasseur's brigade, consisting of the 3d and 18th regiments of the line belonging to Legrand's division. Gen. Walther charged the Russians with his brigade of dragoons, and took three hundred prisoners.—General Laplanche Mortier's brigade of grenadiers distinguished themselves. Were it not for



the night, nothing would have escaped. There were frequent attacks with the bayonet. Some battalions of Russian grenadiers shewed great intrepidity. Gen. Oudinot was wounded. His two aides-de-camp, Demangent and Lamotte, were also wounded by his side. General Oudinot's wound will prevent him from serving for a fortnight. In the mean time, the Emperor wishing to give the grenadiers a mark of his esteem, has given the command of them to General Duroc.—The Emperor advanced his head-quarters to Znaim the 17th, at three o'clock. The rear guard of the Russians were obliged to leave their sick at Znaim, where we found a considerable quantity of flour and oats. The Russians retreated towards Brunn, and our advanced guard pursued them half way, but the Emperor having learnt that the Emperor of Austria was there, wished to give a proof of his respect for that Prince, and halted the 18th.—Annexed is the capitulation of the fort of Kuffstein, taken by the Bavarians.—General Baraguay d'Hilliers made an incursion into Bohemia as far as Pilsen, and obliged the enemy to quit his position. He took some magazines, and fulfilled the object of his mission. The dismounted dragoons rapidly passed over the mountains, covered with ice and fir-trees, which separate Bohemia from Bavaria.—It is not possible to form an idea of the horror which the Russians have created in Moravia. In retreating, they set fire to the finest villages, and they murder the peasantry. In consequence, the inhabitants feel easy when they find that they remove. They exclaim, 'Our enemies have left us.' In speaking of them, they characterize them as barbarians who have brought ruin upon them. This does not apply to the officers, who are in general quite different from the soldiers. Many of them are of distinguished merit; but the soldiers are guided by a savage instinct unknown in European armies.—When the inhabitants of Austria, Moravia, and Bohemia, are asked if they love their Emperor; they answer, 'We did love him; but how should we continue to love him? He has brought down the Russians.'—It was reported at Vienna, that the Russians had defeated the French army, and that they were marching towards Vienna. A woman cried out in the streets, 'The French are beaten, and there are the Russians.' The alarm was general; fear and stupefaction prevailed in Vienna. Behold the result of the pernicious councils of Cobentzel, Colloredo, and Lamberini; therefore, these men are detested by the nation, and the Emperor of Austria can never recover the confidence and

love of his subjects, without sacrificing them to the public hate, and one day, sooner or later, this must happen.

CONTINENTAL WAR.—*Austrian Official Accounts relative to the Operations of the War. From the Court Gazette. Continued from p. 791.*

Vienna, Nov. 9.—The military occurrences, which have taken place since those already given in this paper, are as follow:—Captain Scheibler Von Meerfeldt, brother of Field-Marshal Count Meerfeldt, who was stationed on the left bank of the Danube, with a party of about 100 horse, and 130 infantry, having remarked, in the night of the 4th of Nov. that the enemy occupied the left bank, without any military precautions, attempted an attack upon the post of Mathausen the same night, which was so successful, that the place was carried without the loss of a single man. The commandant, an officer of dragoons, and about 30 men, were killed in defending themselves in a house, which was forced; two commissaries, one general officer, one captain, one lieutenant, 18 dragoons of the 20th regiment, 23 sappers, and 5 privates of infantry, with 28 horses, were taken.—The Emperor of the French, Marshal Prince Murat, and the whole garrison of Lintz, where the divisions of Davoust and Ney arrived on the 3d, were so much alarmed by this circumstance, that the garrison immediately retreated, and formed a line on the other side of the Danube. It was now day-light, and the Emperor arrived on the bank with his staff, and must have seen the prisoners carried off. The captain of our party has been promoted to the rank of major.—The rear-guard of the Imperial and Russian troops were attacked near Remmelbach, in the afternoon of the 5th, by the advanced guard of the enemy, consisting of 10,000 men, who were followed, according to the statement of the prisoners, by a body of 30,000 men. The Russians, notwithstanding the superior numbers of the enemy, charged them with the bayonet, and compelled them to fall back; but General Kutusow found himself under the necessity of retreating to Moelk, in consequence of being outflanked, on his right and left, by a numerous column of the enemy.

Brunn, Nov. 15.—Our Court Gazette contains the following official account of the occurrences of the war.—A courier who arrived on the 14th of November to his Majesty the Emperor and King, from the commander in chief of the Russian troops, Count Kutusow, brought the joyful news of a complete victory which has been obtained over



the enemy's division under the command of Marshal Mortier, between Stein and Weisskirchen, near to Krems. The following are the particulars extracted from the report made on the field of battle: On the 9th of Nov. the Russian Imperial army passed the Danube. Its rear was pressed by the enemy, till it arrived at Mantern, and the commanding general resolved on the night, between the 9th and 10th, to pass to the left bank of the Danube, and to burn the bridge. This was the more necessary, as we had received certain information that the enemy had re-established the bridge of Lintz, and that already one division of their army was on this bank of the Danube. On the afternoon of the 10th of Nov. the enemy approached our fore posts in the neighbourhood of Dierstein, drove them back with a superiority of force along the Danube, from Weisskirchen to Stein, and on the approach of night our army could with difficulty maintain themselves on the Stein. It was determined, therefore, to attack the enemy on the morning of the 11th at Weisskirchen, in three columns, preserving that order as much as possible in a country covered with vineyards. At Weisskirchen, he had assembled a number of vessels, to cut off our retreat. The happiest results crowned this determined enterprise, executed with as much prudence as steadiness and valour. The enemy was defeated, and those parts of his division who could not save themselves in some of the ships, were either killed or taken prisoners. The number of the former cannot be ascertained with exactness, but the following is a list of the prisoners: the Chef de Brigade, Grain D'Orge, 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 36 superior officers, and 2000 men, among whom were the 4th regiment of dragoons. Five cannons were also taken. Marshal Mortier, who commanded the enemy's division, is missing. He is thought to be among the dead. The loss of the Russian troops is in proportion inconsiderable. It consists for the most part of wounded, among whom are a general and several officers.—But this brilliant and victorious day cost so excellent a man his life. Lieutenant Field-Marshal Schmede, who had been given as Quarter-Master-General to the Russian army, died the death of a hero, after he, as General Kutusow remarks, had contributed to the victory, and had attacked the enemy both in flank and rear. The loss of this man, who had served 40 years, and during the last war acquired a distinguished reputation, will be deeply felt by the Sovereigns both of Russia and Austria, who know well to appreciate merit. His name is his own monument!

OPERATIONS OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF ITALY.—*Continued from p. 798. Fifth Official Bulletin of the Army of Italy, dated Nov. 5, 1805.*

After a few hours rest at Montebello, the army pursued the enemy towards Vicenza: the gates of the city had been secured; it was summoned to surrender; a refusal was returned. A sentiment of humanity had influenced the general in chief to summon it; the passage must be forced, and the cannons and howitzers directed against the gates, and unfortunately against the city itself; we occupied ourselves in this work at the point of day. The precipitation with which the retreat of the enemy was conducted obliged them to abandon 1000 wounded, and to leave some remains of magazines in our possession. In the course of the day we had made 800 prisoners.—The Austrians were retreating by the road of Bassano; the army pursued them there, and constantly galled their rear. At the part where the road branches off to Bassano, and to Treviso, they proceeded towards this latter city, after burning behind them the bridge over the Terent, near the Pahu. When we arrived at the village of St. Pierre, in Gu, we found it was occupied by a corps of troops, which was vigorously charged. The village was carried after an action which gained us six hundred more prisoners and one piece of artillery.—We then marched towards the Brenta. The advanced guard arrived at the moment when the enemy was attempting to destroy the bridge; a brisk cannonade was commenced from both banks of the river, which was continued till night.—The army continued on the right bank. At four in the morning I ordered many regiments of cavalry, with the light troops mounted behind them, to ford the river, whilst the bridge was repairing.—The army soon after crossed it, and we arrived at Cittadella, time enough to cut off the rear-posts of the enemy. At five in the evening we entered Castelfranco, and our chasseurs, by pushing forward, were already in possession of Salvatrunda and Albaredo. The general in chief felt the necessity of allowing a few hours to the wants of the army. On our march from Montebello, we had made 1800 prisoners. The division of the right has directed itself against Padua, which it occupies this day; the division of the left has proceeded by the Sette Comuni against Bassano, which it will occupy to-morrow.

*Sixth Official Bulletin of the Army of Italy.*

Head-Quarters at Passeriano, Nov. 13.—The army, in its march towards the Piave, met



with only slight opposition; from the Piave to the Tagliamento, they perceived, flying before them, some corps of cavalry, which appeared to observe them, but who retreated in such a manner as to avoid any action.—It was at the Tagliamento that the enemy appeared inclined to wait for us. They had assembled, on the left bank, six regiments of cavalry and four regiments of infantry; and their firm front led us to suppose, that they were determined to obstinately dispute the passage of the river with us. The commander in chief at first only intended to reconnoitre their position with the cavalry. The division of chasseurs commanded by Gen. D'Espagne, that of dragoons and cuirasseurs, under the orders of Generals Mermet and Pully, were posted on the river; while the divisions of Duhesme and Seras marched by St. Vito; and those of Generals Molitor and Gardanne, took the direction of Valvasone. General D'Espagne had received orders to push forward his patrols. On the 12th November, a squadron, which he had ordered to cross the river, was charged by a regiment of Austrian cavalry; it bravely supported the attack, and gave time to General D'Espagne to advance upon the enemy, who were soon repulsed, and obliged to fly. Our artillery, nevertheless, took its position; the cannonade began from both sides of the river; it was very brisk, and continued during the whole day. The enemy had placed thirty pieces of cannon behind a bank; we had only eighteen; and our artillery preserved their usual superiority. The divisions of infantry arrived in the evening. The commander in chief, satisfied with the advantages he had obtained, and which secured to him others, did not think proper to effect the passage of the river. He contented himself with making his dispositions for the next day, convinced that he could then achieve something more decisive. The divisions took their appointed positions at St. Vito and Valvasone; it was at those two points that they were to pass the river, turn and cut off the enemy. Prince Charles, no doubt, was apprehensive of this intention; he did not think proper to remain that day in his position, and at midnight he began to retreat by the road to Palma Nuova.—The army passed the Tagliamento with regret, that there was no enemy to engage; and it was then that it became better acquainted with the result of the preceding day. The left bank of the river was covered with men and horses, which were destroyed by the effect of our artillery.—The army continues its march; the hope of meeting and engaging the enemy increases their impatient ardour. They are acquainted with all that

has been done by the grand army; and the desire to second its movement, and to meet the confidence of the Emperor, agitates and continually spurs them on. The advanced guard carries off some prisoners every day, which will increase the number of those we have already made. The bridges over the Piave and Tagliamento are repairing.

*Seventh Bulletin of the Army of Italy.*

Head-Quarters, Gorizia, 17th Nov.—

The enemy, after having abandoned to us the banks of the Tagliamento, retreated towards Palma Nuova. They did not attempt to defend that town, which they might have done with advantage; and we were not able to come up with their last posts, before we had advanced some miles beyond it. Some trifling skirmishes took place, in which we took a few prisoners.—On the 15th, the army was formed in two columns, and advanced towards the Isonzo. The advanced guard, under the orders of General Espagne, entered Gradisca, two hours before night-fall, after a feeble resistance on the part of the Austrians. The horse chasseurs then ascended the right bank of the river, to get to Gorizia, and Seras's division established itself at the same time at Sagrado, on the left bank. On the next day, the divisions of Molitor, Gardanne, and Partouneaux, marched by the right bank of the Isonzo, with an intention of passing the river below Gorizia; but the bridge of boats not being arrived, they could not pass the river at that point.—The divisions of Seras and Duhesme marched, on their side, towards Rubia and Savogna. Their advanced posts followed close at the heels of the enemy. There was an engagement, at the close of which the enemy's cavalry fell back in the greatest disorder; their artillery escaped on account of the night; we pushed them under the walls of Gorizia. The Commander in Chief made his dispositions for a general attack on the morning of the 17th, but the Austrians would not risk it. They availed themselves of the night to hasten their retreat. General Espagne pursues them with the cavalry and light infantry; he has orders to drive them before him to Laybach.—The army has taken a position beyond the Isonzo; three hundred fresh prisoners have been just brought in, and every minute we see others arrive. The magazines established at Udina and Palma Nuova have fallen into our hands.—The Commander in Chief praises the continued activity of the army; they support, joyfully and courageously, the fatigue and privations inseparable from so rapid a march. It is a testimony which he is happy to transmit to his Majesty the Emperor and King.



*Letter addressed by Marshal Augereau, Commandant of the 7th Corps of the Grand Army, to the General of Division Vial, Ambassador from his Majesty the Emperor, to the Helvetic Confederation, dated Head-quarters at Bregentz, Nov. 18, 1805.*

Lindau, Bregentz, and Feldkerch, my dear General, are in our possession. All this was effected on the 22d and 23d instant. The results are, six thousand Austrians disarmed, and sent to Bohemia, upon condition not to serve against France, for a year and a day, from the present time; a considerable number of Tyroleans and peasants are also disarmed; eight standards, several magazines, and some fine artillery, have fallen into our hands; I am vigorously pursuing the corps, under Prince Rohan, and hope shortly to come up with him. A Lieutenant and a Major-General, are among the number of prisoners.—Receive, my dear General, the assurance of my particular esteem. (Signed) AUGEREAU.

FRANCE AND NAPLES.—*Treaty between the Emperor of France and the King of Naples. Made at Paris the 21st of September, and ratified at Portici, the 8th of October, 1805.*

His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, wishing to prevent, by the relations of amity which unite them, their states from being commised by the events of a war whose evils it is their wish to diminish, by restricting as much as is in them, the theatre of present hostilities, have named for their plenipotentiaries—His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, his Excellency the Marquis De Gallo, his ambassador at Paris, both to the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor, his Excellency C. M. Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have consented *sub spe rati* to what follows:—Art. I. His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies promises to remain neutral during the course of the present war between France on the one part, and England, Austria, Russia, and all the Belligerent Powers on the other part. He engages to repulse by force, and by the employment of all his means, every attempt made upon the rights and duties of neutrality. II. In consequence of that engagement, his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies will not permit any body of troops belonging to any Belligerent Power to land or penetrate upon any part of his territory, and engages to observe both by sea and land, and in the police of

his ports, the principles and laws of the strictest neutrality. III. Moreover, his Majesty engages not to confide the command of his armies and places to any Russian officer, Austrian, or other belonging to other Belligerent Powers.—The French emigrants are included in the same exclusion. IV. His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies engages not to permit any squadron belonging to the Belligerent Powers to enter his ports. V. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, confiding in the engagements and promises hereing expressed, consents to order the evacuation of the Kingdom of Naples, by his troops. This evacuation shall be entirely completed within a month after the ratifications shall have been exchanged; at the same time the military places and posts shall be delivered up to the officers of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies in the state in which they were found, and it is agreed, that in the month occupied by these operations, the French army shall be maintained and treated as it had been previously.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French further engages to recognize the neutrality of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, as well by land as by sea, during the existence of the present war.—The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged as speedily as possible. Made at Paris, the 21st Sept. 1805. (Signed) The Marquis de Gallo. Ch. Mau. Talleyrand. Ratified at Portici, the 8th Oct. 1805. (Signed) Ferdinand. Tommaso Ferras.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.—*Declaration of the Emperor of Austria.*

Brunn, Nov. 13, 1805.—By special order of his Majesty the Emperor and King, who has for some days honoured our town with his presence, the following notice has been published by the Resident of Police, the Baron Von Summerow:

Proclamation.—His Majesty the Emperor and King had never a higher wish than the maintenance of peace. This wish lay in the principles of his government as well as in his heart. Without any, even the most distant project of enlarging his states, or of procuring an indemnification for the sacrifices he had made at Luneville and Ratisbon to the tranquillity of Europe, he desired nothing but that the Emperor of France, actuated by a similar spirit of enlightened and humane policy, should return within the limits prescribed by the treaty of Luneville. Whoever with a clear understanding took an interest in the fate of Europe felt the justice and the moderation of this desire. True to his principles, his Majesty, in the progress of the present war, was ready every moment



to hold out his hand to peace, and amid the most brilliant victories, he would have thought and acted in the same way as under the influence of contrary occurrences.—His Majesty believed that the great and happy moment of this reconciliation, and of returning happiness to his people, was not far distant, when the Emperor of France, on several occasions, publicly manifested corresponding dispositions, and expressed himself with precision in the same spirit to Austrian general officers, whom the fortune of war had made his prisoners.—Full of confidence in such manifestations, and animated by an earnest wish to avert the approaching danger from the capital of Vienna, so dear to his heart, and, in general, to free his good and faithful subjects from the pressure of a longer war, his Majesty sent his Lieutenant Field Marshal, the Count de Guilay, to the head quarters of the French Emperor, in the name of himself and his allies, to obtain a confirmation of these pacific dispositions, to learn the further overtures which the Emperor Napoleon might make on this occasion, and to treat for an armistice as preparatory to negotiations for a general peace.—But the hopes of his Majesty were not fulfilled. As the basis of an armistice, limited to a few weeks, the Emperor of France demanded, "That the allied troops should return home; that the Hungarian levies should be disbanded; and that the Duchy of Venice and the Tyrol should be previously evacuated to the French armies."—All Europe will feel the inconsistency between such demands, and the foregoing manifestations of the Emperor. His Majesty the Emperor and King had, by this first step, fulfilled a sacred duty which his heart had dictated.—But he should have thought himself grievously injuring himself, the honour of his Monarchy, the dignity of his house, the reputation of the good and great nation over which he rules, and the highest interests of the states, in the eyes both of the present and of future generations, if, notwithstanding the duty incumbent on him to preserve all these intire, he had yielded to the severe, but passing, pressure of the moment, and assented to conditions which would have been a death blow to his monarchy, and a breach of the relations in which he stood with all friendly states.—His Majesty wished for peace: he wishes for it still, with sincerity and earnestness. But he never could, and never will, place himself in a defenceless state, where he and his people would be delivered over to the imperious and arbitrary decisions of a mighty foe.—In such circumstances, nothing remains to his Majesty, but to cleave to those great and inexhausted re-

sources which he finds in the hearts, in the prosperity, in the loyalty, in the strength of his people; and in the as yet undiminished force of his high allies and friends, the Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia, and to persist in this firm and intimate connection till the Emperor of the French, with that moderation which is the brightest gem in the crown of a great Monarch, consents to conditions of peace which are not purchased by a sacrifice of the national honour and independence of a mighty state."

HANOVER.—*Proclamation addressed to the Inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover, by Lieut. General Don. Given at Stadt, Nov. 20, 1805.*

I George Don, Lieutenant-General in the service of his Majesty of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, Commander in Chief of a corps of British troops upon the continent, hold it for my first duty, upon my arrival in his Majesty's German States, to make known and declare hereby to the inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover, that the principal object of the troops I have the honour to command, is to effect the evacuation of his Majesty's German States, and to undertake the defence of the same, against the enemy.—The well-known discipline of the troops under my command, is to me the best assurance of their good conduct towards the subjects of their lawful Sovereign; but, contrary to my expectation, should any well-grounded complaint be brought before me, I shall investigate its merits with impartiality, and remedy the same accordingly without delay.—His Britannic Majesty, my gracious Sovereign, is convinced, that his beloved German subjects, will receive his troops in the most friendly manner; I, therefore, in his Majesty's name, and by his express command, invite all persons, whose circumstances will permit, to enter into the military service, particularly those who have previously belonged to the Hanoverian army.—I invite them, without delay, to join the British standard, where I shall ensure to them every privilege attached to his Majesty's German Legion. With our forces thus united, we shall then oppose a check to the unlawful demands of the enemy; and we may thus the more confidently reckon upon the good consequences of our efforts, being armed with the justice of our cause; in behalf of our King and our country. Given at Stadt, Nov. 20, 1805. (Signed) GEORGE DON, Lieut. Gen.

*Copy of the Letter sent by his Excellency the Grand Pensionary of Holland on the*



1st of November, 1805, to the Emperor Napoleon, congratulating him on his success; delivered by General Bruce, brother-in-law of his Excellency, to the Emperor at Schoenbrunn, Nov. 15.

Sire! after what you have already achieved in the career of glory, it appeared as if nothing had been left to excite admiration. These reflections, Sire, could not fail of being peculiarly my own, who have been enabled so intimately to observe and admire the magnitude of your genius; but that which your Majesty has achieved in this campaign, which was scarcely opened before it appeared to be terminated, forms a new prodigy, by the unexampled extent of the plans of it, by the rapidity of the application of the means, and by the lustre of the development.—I am unable, Sire! to express the sentiments of joy, which your heroic actions have impressed on me and on my country; I perceive in them a new guaranty, that your Majesty will sustain the part of Disposer of the fate of Nations, and of the Benefactor of mankind in general, and of your Majesty's Allies in particular.—My brother-in-law, General Bruce, is charged with the honour of handing this letter to your Majesty; he will be the interpreter of the sentiments of admiration, of the sincere attachment to your person, and also of my constant wish, that your Majesty, after having compelled your enemies to accept of peace—to which your Majesty will know how to set the seal of durability—at length, with your illustrious family, enjoy the flattering spectacle of the restoration of the rights of nations, effected by your great actions; of the liberty of the Ocean; of the blessings of mankind; of constant love for your people; and of the gratitude of your faithful Allies.—I beseech your Majesty to accept the assurance of my most profound esteem, &c. (Signed)

SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

#### FOREIGN OFFICIAL PAPERS:

NAVAL VICTORY.—*Spanish Official Report of the Battle of Trafalgar. From the Madrid Gazette, Nov. 5, 1805.*

The Chef d'Escadre Don Antonio de Escario, Major-General of the Squadron of the Ocean, has written, from the port of Cadiz, to his Excellency the Prince of Peace, under date of the 22d of Oct., as follows:

Most Excellent Senior, my Lord,—The situation of Lieut-General Don Frederick Gravina, in consequence of a ball he received in his left arm, at the close of the action of yesterday, does not permit him to inform your Excellency of that bloody combat; and

although I have had the fortune to spill my blood for the honour of his Majesty's arms; yet finding myself less inconvenienced than the brave and worthy General in Chief, on whom his Majesty, with a confidence which he merits, had conferred the command of the fleet, I enter upon the painful but necessary duty of informing your Excellency, that our efforts, and the discharge of our duty, have not been able to avert a loss, which would be greater, if we were not firmly persuaded that nothing was left undone; and consequently, that our honour was saved.—I know that, under date of the 18th inst. the General Gravina had informed your Excellency, that Admiral Villeneuve had signified to him his intention of putting to sea the next day, and desired to know whether the Spanish squadron were ready to accompany him? Your Excellency is not ignorant of what was the answer of the general; satisfied that his squadron would promptly follow the movements of the French, and that such were the repeated orders your Excellency had communicated to him. With this information the French admiral returned on board, and, subsequently, made the signal for getting up anchors and signals, which was repeated by this ship, the Principe de Asturias, and followed by the most ready execution for embarking the artillery and marines, with various others which were on shore. On the morning of the 19th, some French and Spanish ships got under weigh, in consequence of a signal made by Admiral Villeneuve, but we were not all able to effect it that day, the wind having veered to the S.W. but getting round to E.S.E. they all successively got out, on the morning of the 20th.—Scarcely had we cleared the mouth of the harbour when the wind shifted to S.S.W. so strong, and with such alarming appearances, that one of the first signals made by Admiral Villeneuve, who had his flag on board the Bucentaur, was, to take in two reefs in the main-sail; the shifting of the wind necessarily occasioned a dispersion of the fleet, till towards the evening, when the wind again shifted, and the horizon clearing, a signal was made to form in five columns, and to unite. An advanced frigate made signals for 18 sail of the enemy in sight; and, in consequence of this information, the ships were cleared, and every thing got ready for action. At three, we tacked, and stood on for the Straights, preserving the same formation of five columns, as before this movement; after we had executed it, 4 of the enemy's frigates appeared, which were chased by order of Admiral Villeneuve; and to this ship he attached



L'Aigle, Algeiras, and San Juan, as a squadron of observation, which might reinforce the ships in chase; with instructions, to re-unite with the main body of the fleet before night fall; at half-past seven, a French ship advised us of L'Aigle having reconnoitred 18 enemy's ships in line of battle, and soon after we saw, at no great distance, several lights, which, doubtless, were from the enemy's frigates, interspersed between the two fleets. At nine, the English made signals by firing cannon; and, by the interval between the flash and repeat, they appeared to be distant about two miles. The French admiral made signal that it was necessary to form in line of battle upon the leeward ships, which was afterwards repeated by that admiral, and, in this order, the day-break of the 21st came on with the enemy in sight, in number 28 ships, among them 8 three-deckers, formed in order of battle. At seven in the morning, the enemy approached, in different columns, upon our squadron, with a direction to the centre and rear, upon which Admiral Villeneuve ordered them to tack in succession, which brought the squadron of observation, commanded by General Gravina, into the situation of rear-guard. General Gravina made to his squadron the signals most proper to enable them to perform the various movements, which the exigency of the circumstances required, with ability and precision, and, on nearing the enemy, he ordered them to close their distances, and complete their order.—At 8 minutes before 12 an English three-decker, with a flag at her main-top, penetrated our line in the centre, supported by the ships which were in her wake. The heads of the other column of the enemy did the same; one of them doubled our rear-guard, another entered between L'Aigle and San Ildefonso, and from that moment the action was confined to a furious combat between the whole of the enemy's squadron and half of ours: the greater part of the time within pistol-shot. I have not the necessary information to enable me to acquaint your Excellency with the particulars of the action; neither can I, at present, say any thing of the movements of the vanguard, which, I am assured, from the commencement, supported that part of the squadron which was attacked. What I can affirm to your Excellency is, that all the ships, both French and Spanish, which were within my observation, most fully performed their duty, and that this ship, after a horrible combat of four hours, with three or four of the enemy, with all her sails and rigging cut, without stays, without the power of making sail, her masts, and top-masts

pierced through with balls, and in a most distressed condition, was opportunely assisted by the Spanish ship San Juste, and the French ship Neptune, which occasioned the removal of the enemy from us, and equally assisted the junction of the Rayo, Montanes, Axis, and San Leandro, which were so much damaged, with some other French ships, which had no better fate.—As soon as this ship was free from opponents, orders were given to those united to support such ships as wanted support, and at night-fall, the firing having ceased on all sides, the frigate La Thémise towed us towards the Bay of Cadiz, into which it was not possible to enter that night, the wind having got towards the S. S. E. strong, with showers of rain, which obliged us to anchor at a mile and a half from Rota, with the above-mentioned ships, and having considerably freshened, our main and mizen masts were carried away, notwithstanding the precautions taken for their security. It also dismasted the Leandro, which had anchored also by us. I cannot do less than perform a duty, which to me is very pleasant, that of placing in your Excellency's view, the generous emulation with which the officers and crew of this ship strove to perform their respective duties; and I am highly gratified in paying this tribute to those, who, by their gallant conduct in action, have done themselves so great credit. We have had forty-one killed; among them, Lieutenant de Vaihend, Don L. P. del Laminio, and 107 badly wounded; in which number is included the Lieutenant of Volunteers, Don B. Corral, and Brigadier of Marines, Don A. Rua. I have learned that Don F. de Alcedo, of the Montanes, was killed in the action; and his Second Captain, Don A. Castano, badly wounded. Many losses of other excellent officers have doubtless been sustained throughout the fleet, as several ships were entirely dismasted; and this catastrophe is generally accompanied with misfortunes, which are inevitable. When I am acquainted with them, I will communicate them to your Excellency. His Excellency, the Prince of Peace, has replied to Admiral Don A. Escano, under date of the 27th of October, in the following terms: I have just received from your Excellency three letters, one of the 22d, and two of the 23d inst. acquainting me, for the information of his Majesty, of the action between the combined squadron, and that of the enemy, commanded by Lord Nelson, off Cadiz, in the evening and night of the 21st inst. which intelligence your Excellency has not omitted to give, notwithstanding you are considerably inconvenienced, by a wound in

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the left leg, on account of his Excellency, Admiral Gravina, not being able to do it, from the wounds he received in the same action. All the three letters of your Excellency breathe a spirit of truth, animation, constancy, valour, and loyalty to the King. His Majesty is penetrated with the event, and is desirous (with me) of information of the situation of your Excellency, and that of Admiral Gravina; expecting at the same time to be informed of the detail, and the conclusion of this glorious but unfortunate action, in order to reward merit, dry up the tears of the afflicted families, and to assist the necessitous. The disposition of the King, his noble and generous heart, will not be satisfied till he sees these cares of his paternal affection accomplished; neither shall I, for my own part, enjoy ease, while the least thing remains to be done.—I acknowledge my obligations to your Excellency for your intelligence, and request you to participate the same to Admiral Gravina. The subsequent advices received of this event, reach to the 25th, and state, that on the 23d, Admiral Escano sailed again, with the French and Spanish ships which had entered the preceding night, in order to assist the crippled ships which might appear in sight, and to attack those that had charge of them; by this means he has recovered the Spanish ships Santa Anna, and Neptune, and assisted the L'Aigle, Algesiras, and Bucentaur French ships, notwithstanding his experiencing a strong gale from S.S.E. which broke loose and drove on shore near Santa Pancha Maria, the Asis and Neptune on the night of the 23d. Brigadier Don C. De Valdes, commander of the Neptune, is badly wounded, having received three bullets in the action; as is also Lieut. General Don J. M. De Alava, who has returned to Cadiz, in his ship the Santa Anna. The English have also experienced considerable misfortunes in this engagement, in which, according to advices from Gibraltar, Lord Nelson, and several officers of distinguished merit, were killed.

**AMERICA AND FRANCE.**—*Memorial of certain American Merchants to Mr. Madison, Secretary of State in America, relative to the Conduct of the French Cruizers with regard to American Ships.*

The Memorial of the President and Directors of the South Carolina Insurance Company, and of the Merchants and Others interested in the Commerce of the City of Charleston; respectfully sheweth, that your Memorialists are deeply affected by the recent capture, at the very entrance of this

port, of the American ship, Two Friends, by a French privateer. This event has excited among all classes of citizens the strongest sensations, not only because the said ship was captured without any colour of pretence, within sight of land, but because she is our only regular London trader, and had on board a full supply of spring and summer goods. The distress and anxiety occasioned by these circumstances are greatly enhanced from our having been hitherto deprived of our spring supplies, and from an anticipation of the consequences justly to be apprehended from a continuance of similar outrages, should not the most prompt and effectual measures be adopted for the protection and security of our commercial interests.—Your Memorialists are authorised to add (although the fact be not detailed in the Protest), that it appears from undoubted authority, that the magnitude of the prize was the sole inducement to the above-mentioned capture, the captors having said that they would release the Two Friends, in the event of their falling in with any other valuable prize which might be more worthy their notice.—This most extraordinary capture, in direct violation of our treaty with France (as appears by the accompanying documents), has already been followed by events no less alarming, our harbour being at this moment completely blockaded by three French privateers (and more are daily expected), which examine all vessels coming in and going out of this port, and either detain or release them, according as their value excites the cupidity of the cruizers.—This degrading state of our harbour has necessarily raised the premium of insurance, thus forcing additional sums from the pockets of our citizens, has advanced the price of every commodity, and created a distressing stagnation of our exports; for the Merchants, not receiving their goods from abroad, are incapacitated from purchasing the produce of the country. Among these deplorable effects of the defenceless and humiliating condition of our commerce, may be moreover enumerated the immense loss of duties; those on the ship Two Friends alone being estimated by the collector at 45,000 dollars.—Your Memorialists have the best reasons for believing that this early success, experienced by these French privateers, will immediately allure others in swarms to our coasts and bar, to the total ruin of private mercantile concerns, and the most fatal defalcation of the public revenue: Your Memorialists have no less ground for apprehending that British cruizers, availing themselves of the absence of domestic protection, will, under the co-



four of expelling the French, assume and occupy their ground, and either retain us in the same degraded state, harrassing our vessels by searches and detentions, or subject us to the disgraceful and mortifying obligations of gratitude, for alien succour and relief. — Your Memorialists are the more alarmed at these depredations, because much valuable property is still expected this summer from other quarters than London, and considerable importations will be looked for in the fall for our winter supplies; and should there not be an early and effectual check to these aggressions; should our fall importations be also interrupted, the calamities of the last year, produced by the hurricane and other causes, in which this city has so largely participated, would be aggravated to such an extent as to eventuate in general ruin—and these great alarms and apprehensions of your Memorialists are heightened by the well known circumstance of the cruizers which infest our shores belonging to St. Jago de Cuba and Barracoa, in which receptacles our vessels and their cargoes, with the knowledge of the government of Cuba, are instantly sold, without even the formality of a trial, or any condemnation whatever, thereby precluding every future probability of redress.—Your Memorialists avail themselves of this occasion to notice a late decision of the District Court within this State, grounded on an Act of Congress, whereby the territorial jurisdiction of the United States is limited to the short distance of three miles, or a maritime league, from the coasts or shores, which by the said Court is construed to mean three miles from the land, consequently the middle channel of our bar being more than three miles distant from the nearest land is pronounced, by judicial authority, to be without the jurisdiction of the United States! The very entrance of our harbour, in full sight of the city, where vessels are frequently obliged to anchor, while waiting for a tide, and with a Pilot on board, is, by our own Tribunals, acknowledged to be without the protection of our government.—Your Memorialists refrain from commenting on the pernicious effects of a system of policy so pregnant with dishonour and ruin to the trade and navigation of the Union at large, but more particularly to those of Charleston, from the geography of whose shores, and peculiar local situation of whose bar and harbour, every vessel in her ingress and egress, is thus subjected to search, detention or seizure. We content

ourselves with a bare statement of the above grievance, superadded to so many others, not doubting that the President will take the same into consideration, and being duly impressed with the necessity of some early remedial arrangement, either of a legislative or diplomatic nature, will recur to such as may appear most conducive to the desired end.—Your Memorialists having thus exhibited but an imperfect view of their ruinous, unprotected, and degraded situation, rely with confidence on the prompt interposition of the President, to obtain, by representations to the Minister of France, and of Spain (in the event of the Two Friends being carried into a Spanish port), restitution of the said ship and her cargo, and to cause a stop to be put to similiar spoliations. And your Memorialists further most earnestly solicit some immediate and effectual naval protection for our harbour and shores, together with such other measures as the National Councils, in their wisdom, may deem expedient, as well for prevention of the renewal of the outrages we have sustained, as for the permanent safety and protection of our commercial and navigating rights and interests.—Charleston, South-Carolina, June, 22, 1805.

*COPY.—Department of State, July 10, 1805.*

SIR,—I have received your letter of the 22d ult. inclosing the Memorial of the Insurance Company of which you are President, and of the Merchants and others, interested in the commerce of Charleston.—Having been before made acquainted, by the Collector of the Customs, with the circumstances of the capture of the Two Friends, I lost no time in stating it to the French Minister, who has replied, that the communication made to him respecting this affair, by the Commissary of his nation at Charleston, had enabled him to anticipate my desires, by requesting the Captains General of the French colonies, to all of whom he had written respecting it, to obtain satisfaction for this violation of the Convention between France and the United States.—The observations contained in the Memorial respecting the local situation, and the protection necessary for the port of Charleston and the adjacent coast, have been weighed by the President, and in connexion with other information, will promote such measures as the nature of his functions, the existing laws and the public good, may be thought to admit and require.—I have the honour to be, &c. JAMES MADISON.